

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

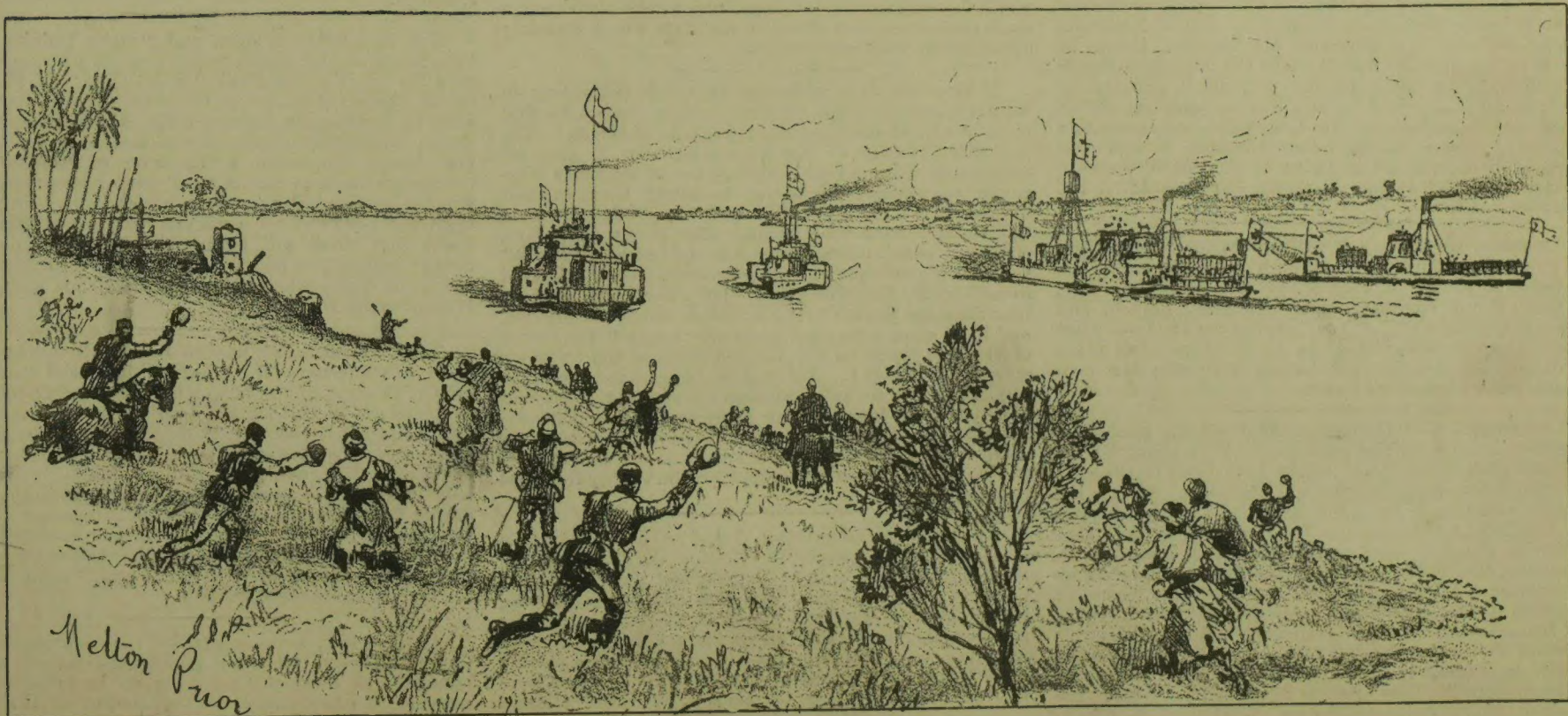
No. 2393.—VOL. LXXXVI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

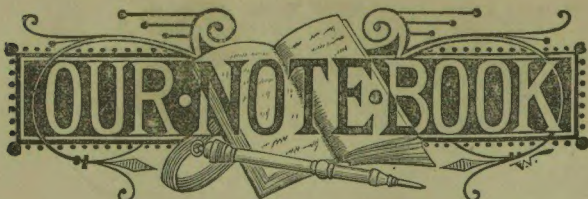
WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT By Post, 6d.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
COMMANDING THE ADVANCED FORCE AT ABOU KLEA.



CHEERING THE ARRIVAL OF FOUR OF GORDON'S STEAMERS AT METAMMEH, DURING THE FIRST ATTEMPT ON THE TOWN, JAN. 21.
FACSIMILE OF SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



It is now said to be definitively settled that Princess Beatrice will be married to Prince Henry of Battenberg at Osborne towards the end of July, and that the happy pair will spend their honeymoon at Quarr Abbey, a beautiful place on Wootton Creek, about two miles from Ryde, belonging to Lady Cochrane, who will lend it them for the occasion. The abbey was originally a Cistercian foundation, like Netley and Tintern, and the monks of that order had a vast amount of taste both in the choice and architecture of their habitats. There are but few relics left of ancient Quarr; a meadow smiles where the cells once stood, a farm-yard occupies the site of the chapel and monastery, and the refectory is now a barn. Some huge mossy stones just above the beach are probably the remains of its seaward fortifications, erected about the middle of the fourteenth century by an abbot, who was also warden of the Isle of Wight, and charged with its defence against all foreign foes.

An undoubted fact coming to us from the wilds of Dakota brings with it a waft of the atmosphere of Hiawatha, and sounds too romantically unreal for the nineteenth century. A New York journalist, Mr. Stanley Huntley, has become chief of all the Sioux tribes; and this is how it came about. Some years ago, before the famous Sitting Bull surrendered, Huntley was sent by a Chicago paper to Northern Montana to interview him. Circumstances drove the journalist into British North-West territory, where he became the guest of a Major Walsh, round whose post many old and feeble Indians with their squaws were encamped. Among them was Little Knife, head and chief of the Teton nation, who had a bad leg, and was given up as incurable by the medicine men. Huntley had some knowledge of simples and speedily cured the old chief, who gratefully pronounced him his son by adoption. Both his own sons, Mountain Bull and Young Antelope, are now dead, and Huntley, whose tie of adoption is considered stronger than that of consanguinity, becomes chief of the Sioux. His Indian name is Waukey Wankan, or Holy Leaf.

It is very sad when such relics as war medals, priceless in the eyes of the brave soldiers who won them long ago, are knocked down by the auctioneer's hammer for a mere song to strangers. Owing to the unfortunate bankruptcy of the Earl of Berkeley, no less than twenty-one medals, given to different members of his family for Waterloo, Talavera, Badajoz, the Peninsular War, the Crimea, India, and South Africa, were thus sold in Bond-street last week, together with portraits by Gainsborough and G. Romney, and a large quantity of antique silver plate, most of which fetched from 10s. to 25s. per ounce.

Benjamin West was one of the earliest American artists, and, as he was a native of Pennsylvania, his mind and works had a Puritan, almost a mystic, bias. His picture of "Death on the Pale Horse" exercised a curious influence on the public when exhibited in London early in the present century, and the painter remained here till his death, in 1820. A portfolio that belonged to him, containing twenty of his own sketches from Hebrew history and Christian legend, has just been presented by Mr. George Childs to the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. It appears that four years after West's death his goods and chattels were sold, and Mr. Childs purchased this portfolio and its contents from a daughter of the person who then bought them.

The articles on Society in Vienna are the chief attraction of *La Nouvelle Revue* at the present time. No one knows who writes them, for Comte Paul Vasili is merely a *nom de plume*. They are not malicious or scandalous, but they say "who's who" most fearlessly. How Princess Metternich receives for Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, who is a confirmed old bachelor, known as Natti to his intimate friends; how the millionaire Baron Hirsch hides in one hand the very small gratuity he bestows on a "jarvey"; and how a penniless Polish Countess became Madame De Löwenthal, and the mother of the Duchesse Decazes, are all racy stories, and thoroughly appreciated in Paris, where *la haute finance* of Vienna is as well known as in the city to which it has affiliated itself.

A pretty anecdote, not without its touch of pathos, is going the rounds of the French press respecting the Princess of Wales. A French lady said to her one day, "Your Royal Highness speaks English, French, and German equally well." "Yes," replied the Princess, "but I always think in Danish." In this land we shall never love her the less for not having forgotten her own country and her father's house.

Southey, in his "Doctor," pointed out the connection between topography and patriotism. With equal felicity the so-called "Lake poet" might have dwelt on the connection between topography and literature. Among the books announced for publication we see a History of Dorking, a town famous for the lovely scenery that encircles it on all sides and teeming with literary associations. There, for instance, is The Deepdene, praised by Aubrey and John Evelyn, the home, in later years, of Thomas Hope, the author of "Anastasis," and the haunt of Disraeli when writing "Coningsby"; there is Evelyn's seat of Wotton, a paradise of beauty; there, hidden in leafy loveliness, is The Rookery, once tenanted by "Population Malthus"; there flows, or tries to flow, the "silent Mole," celebrated by six poets; there, in Betchworth Park, lived, probably, William Browne, the poet, and "truly beloved friend" of Ben Jonson, and lived, certainly, Abraham Tucker, the philosopher, of whom Sir Henry Taylor has said that "an intellect more exact and

discursive was never exercised in theology." At the foot of Boxhill, famous for its picnics, Keats wrote a portion of "Endymion"; and there resides one of the most famous, though by no means the most popular, of contemporary novelists. Dr. Johnson's favourite, Fanny Burney, when transformed into Madame D'Arblay, lived within a mile of the hill; and hard by, at the famous seat of Norbury, dwelt her friend William Locke, "the Mæcenas of English literature and art." "I remember," said the painter James Northcote, "when Mr. Locke, of Norbury Park, first came over from Italy, and old Dr. Moore, who had a high opinion of him, was crying up his drawings, and asked me if I did not think he would make a great painter? I said, 'No; never?' 'Why not?' 'Because he has six thousand a year.'" Pity that every artist who fails has not a similar consolation!

Hitherto, the painful complaint called "Writer's Cramp" has been regarded by medical men as practically incurable. In Dr. Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," the author of a paper on the subject vividly describes the growing agony of a clerk whose livelihood depends on the use of the pen, upon finding it day by day more difficult to write. Galvanism will be tried and other remedies resorted to, but the case generally goes from bad to worse, and at length the poor scrivener loses his office and his income. There is good news for him now. Dr. De Watteville, of St. Mary's Hospital, relates several instances of writer's cramp, one being of seventeen years' duration, which have been cured in a few weeks by the application of rubbing, kneading, and gymnastics. The happy discoverer of this treatment is a German, who has lately come to London. What a warm welcome Thomas Carlyle, who was unable to hold a pen for the last fifteen years of his life, would have given to Mr. Julius Wolff! We are not told, however, of any case in which the treatment has proved efficacious in old age. The method, at present, is comparatively in its infancy.

So we are to have a Billiard Association, or a National Billiard Association, who will let us know what we really may (if we can) and may not do at the various games played on a billiard-table. It was quite time that some move was made in this direction; as the laws of such games do not at present by any means resemble the law of the Medes and Persians, but vary according to the customs of different rooms or according to the sweet will of certain "markers" and manufacturers. Meanwhile, Mr. John Roberts, jun., has been doing more wonders to justify him in adopting the title of "champion." It was a great thing to give 3000 points out of 12,000 and a beating to such an ex-champion as Mr. Joseph Bennett; but it was perhaps a greater to give 3000 points out of 10,000 and a beating to such a candidate for the championship as Mr. T. Taylor; because it is doubtful whether the latter has yet attained his zenith. At the same time, it is doubtful whether it accords with dignity and propriety that a player who has held the championship, or has competed for it, should accept points in a public match. Perhaps the new association may take the question into consideration; and at any rate may have a word to say about the absurd number of "champions," amounting to something like a score or more.

Scarcely a week passes without the law courts being occupied with cases where innocent trustees, being robbed by their agents, are ordered to refund vast sums of money. Of course, everybody accepting a trust is bound to carry it out, but the general practice is to leave the business arrangements to a solicitor. Of late, unfortunately, several of these have proved dishonest, and the result is a personal loss to those who had no personal interest in the funds missing. It is a common thing for friends to appoint each other trustees under wills or marriage settlements, and the request to act is generally accompanied by a statement that the office "is merely nominal." Soon there will be a difficulty in obtaining responsible persons to run risks where they have no prospects of gain, and some new proceeding must be adopted. The appointment by Government of an official trustee, whose duties are carried out by an official staff at the expense of the trust funds, would be welcome to testators, who would gladly pay a small percentage, out of which the State would certainly derive no inconsiderable revenue.

If literature as a profession be worth cultivating in England, and we have constant evidence before us that it is, how much more enticing must it be in Russia? The favourite Minister of the Czar Alexander I. gave an impetus to writing that should go far to stimulate Muscovite school-boys of to-day to study hard in that direction. All the universities and the public schools in this country from time to time offer prizes for essays, either on social, political, or philosophical subjects; but the most gigantic premium ever accessible was bequeathed in 1825 by M. Arakcheyeff. He left a sum equal to about four thousand pounds to accumulate at compound interest, and to be given a hundred years afterwards to the author of the best work on the life and times of the testator's master, Alexander I. Although forty years is a long time to look forward to, yet more than one aspirant, or perhaps more correctly, his parents or guardians, have commenced to study the subject with the object of eventually carrying off the offered fortune. For a fortune it will be, amounting with accumulations, in 1925, to just on twenty thousand pounds!

An ingenious advertising American has invented a machine for the purpose of reducing the size of unduly large noses. It is a little metal clump not unlike the bridge of *pince-nez*, and for fear of exciting notice or laying the wearer of it open to a charge of vanity, the inventor recommends that it be worn at night. Yet large noses have been considered as significant of intelligence, and the great Duke of Wellington and the ancient Romans have been held up as evidences of this fact. The Transatlantic mechanic does not announce whether the excessive intellect will also be restrained by the use of his instrument, and until we know this for certain his invention will not be generally used without some diffidence in this country.

The beautiful hotel of the Duchesse de Mouchy, where the Empress Eugénie stays on her occasional visits to Paris, is at present little known, and, in fact, has only been thoroughly finished during the last few months. The *entresol* contains only private apartments, and the first floor is given up entirely to splendid reception-rooms, three of which face the Esplanade des Invalides. Here the Duchess has surrounded herself with pictures, marbles, and bronzes, all of which have a history; and her Sèvres and Saxe porcelain, enamels, faïences, &c., form a perfect museum. One very large picture is a lifesize portrait of Murat, another is of Maréchal de Mouchy; while the miniatures of the first Napoleon by Legnay, and of Queen Caroline and her daughter, by Isabey, are highly prized. The mistress of this charming house does not intend to throw it open this season, although on Tuesday she gave a quiet, if significant, dinner to her young cousin, Prince Victor Napoleon, and a few chosen friends.

The ghastly result of the attempt to hang the Babba-combe murderer, although truly terrible, is not altogether without parallel in the history of executions. At Edinburgh, in the year 1728, a woman, named Dixon, was condemned to death for the murder of a child; and the dread sentence of the law was apparently carried out. But her body, after being put in the coffin, was handed over to her friends for burial. Before the lid was finally fastened down, the executed woman sat up, dazed but alive. After a few days of medical treatment, she was able to walk about, and finally recovered; and, of course, got off, for humanity and Scotch law prevented any more experiments. Twelve years later, the body of a murderer, who had been hanged at Tyburn, was sent to the Surgeons' Hall for dissection. There it was found that he had been but partially executed, and he got well, his sentence being commuted to transportation for life. John Lee has been more fortunate than either of these; for, if his mental agony was stupendous, at least it is consolatory to know that he was spared bodily torture.

Whether there are an unusual number of working people out of employment just now, and the causes that have led to such a state of things, are questions for the political economist; but here is a stern fact that speaks volumes. On Tuesday morning a vast crowd of young men, whose ages varied apparently from sixteen to thirty, collected in the Strand. Such a mob was there that the police had to interfere, and traffic was temporarily impeded. And the reason was simply this. A restaurateur had advertised for a youth as porter, and intimated that applicants must call at a certain day and hour. He did not expect to be besieged; but it is estimated that he had five hundred aspirants for a post of hard work, at the remuneration of fifteen shillings a week.

Lovers of sport have at this time of the year their attention turned chiefly to coursing, of which the Waterloo Cup, under the patronage of Lord Sefton, has for some years past been regarded as the principal event. As with horse-racing, however, so with coursing, sport is becoming business; and it is prophesied that "gate-money" meetings, with their big prizes, at Kempton Park and elsewhere, will gradually cause "Ichabod" to be the cry at Altcar. Not this year, however, can that cry be raised, though the performances may have been less glorious, and the final result less conclusive, from the withdrawal or reservation of formidable competitors, than was the case in the days of the celebrated greyhound Master M'Grath.

The season of coursing recalls the memory of the famous greyhound Snowball, of Norfolk sire and Yorkshire dam. Of him it was recorded by his owner, the once renowned sportsman Major Topham, of the Wolds, Yorkshire, at the beginning of this century, that he "won ten large pieces of silver plate, and upwards of forty matches, having accepted every challenge, from whatever dogs of different countries (? counties) were brought against him." In our day he would, no doubt, have won large sums of "added money" at "inclosed" meetings.

Ash Wednesday is over, and "strict training" has been going on ever since among the crews who are to contend for the (light or dark) "blue ribbon" of the water on the Thames at Easter, or the week before Easter. The affair is, fortunately, losing a little of the ridiculous and wholly factitious importance assigned to it not so very many years ago, when, in the fever of competition, a newspaper went so far as to discourse about the boils which the training had produced (as it frequently does) upon the bodies of the energetic young gentlemen. It seems that there will be trouble this year (for there always is some fuss and trouble of some kind) about the course, in consequence of the work which is going on at Hammersmith Bridge.

The Carnival, which used to be so gaily celebrated at Paris, seems to have died out of public notice there altogether. This, perhaps, is no matter for regret; inasmuch as the scenes which took place in the palmy days of the Carnival, when the eccentric "French"-Englishman, Lord Henry Seymour, was a conspicuous figure at the "Vendanges de Bourgogne," and threw hot sovereigns or louis-d'or (for he was a pleasant gentleman) to the crowd during the "descente de la Courtille," together with the wild orgies of the "barrier balls," can hardly be considered to have tended to edification. And so Charles the Eighth's institution of the "bœuf gras" seems to have suffered irremediable extinction.

At Leicester, says report in the newspapers, five thousand persons (out of a population reaching about a hundred and sixty thousand) are to be prosecuted for refusing to comply with the ordinances of the Vaccination Act. Evidently, therefore, vaccination is not in universal favour with the Leicestrians; and evidently a very large number of the Leicestrians, having a strong opinion adverse to the operation, have also the courage of their strong opinion.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

A complete alteration of the military plans and prospects has followed the Fall of Khartoum. They depend, of course, upon the political object in view, which seems to be entirely changed. Since there is no Gordon now to be rescued, and no garrison at Khartoum to be relieved, it is proposed to "break down the power of the Mahdi at Khartoum." But this cannot be done till September; therefore, Lord Wolsley has to withdraw that part of his forces which advanced last month very near to Khartoum, and to concentrate his army on the part of the Nile immediately above his present head-quarters at Korti, extending up the river to Abou Hamed; while the new expedition, sent out from England to be under the command of Sir Gerald Graham at Souakim, is expected in September to proceed inland to Berber, and to join Lord Wolsley's forces in the final advance on Khartoum.

In the meantime, the safe withdrawal across the Bayuda Desert of the column originally led by Sir Herbert Stewart, now commanded by Sir Redvers Buller, has become the most anxious care of the military situation. This gallant force, comprising the famous Camel Corps of picked soldiers from many of our finest regiments, was dispatched from Korti on Jan. 8, for the purpose of relieving General Gordon as quickly as possible; fought and won the battle of Abou Klea on the 17th; fought again on the 19th, when Sir Herbert Stewart was mortally wounded; made an attempt, on the 21st, to take the town of Metammeh, but desisted from that attempt, and lodged itself in an intrenched camp on the river-bank at Gubat, or Abou Kru, where Gordon's armed steamers promised to afford communication with Khartoum. On the 24th, Sir Charles Wilson went up the river, but on the 28th found that Khartoum had surrendered to the Mahdi the day before. Sir Redvers Buller arrived at Gubat, Feb. 11, to take the command, reinforced by the Royal Irish Regiment, which had marched across the Desert on foot. The enemy's position at Metammeh, strengthened by the addition of five thousand men from Khartoum, apparently including the revolted Soudanese troops of Gordon's former garrison, was found too strong for Buller to attack, while it was apprehended that the Mahdi's army, or a large part of it, would come down upon him from Khartoum. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with positive orders from Lord Wolsley, on the 13th inst., Sir Redvers Buller, having first sent away the wounded, left the fortified encampment on the Nile, destroying the two steam-boats which remained, and retired to Abou Klea, eighteen miles from the river, on his return route to Gakdul, and to Korti. His force consisted of part of the Guards Camel Corps, part of the Heavy Cavalry Camel Corps, and a squadron of the 19th Hussars, which he sent at once to Gakdul; the Naval Brigade, with two Gardner machine-guns; a detachment of Royal Artillery, with two guns; part of the Mounted Infantry, portions of the Sussex and Royal Irish Regiments, details of departmental corps—in all about sixteen hundred British—and some native troops. Their march was harassed considerably, on the 16th and 17th, by strong parties of the Arabs, who also fired into the camp at night, killing four and wounding twenty-five of our men; but the Royal Irish and Mounted Infantry kept them off, and four or five of the Hussars, led by Major Wardrop, rode boldly round the enemy, firing singly at them, and making them believe that a large force was at hand. General Buller was expected to reach Gakdul on Thursday of this week. General Sir Evelyn Wood is there, in a very strong position.

We deeply regret to learn that Sir Herbert Stewart died of his wound soon after he was brought to Gakdul.

Different native versions of the tragedy at Khartoum are received at the British head-quarters; one story is that General Gordon was not shot, but was killed with swords and spears. The soldiers had consulted among themselves whether to take him alive or not, but they decided upon killing him, "because if they took him alive to the Mahdi he would be spared, and they did not wish this, as they thought that he ought to be killed, as he was the cause of all the trouble." The regular soldiers were spared, except the men holding the Boori Gate. These were killed, but the man who made cartridges for the rest was kept alive. No women or children were killed.

The Mahdi has ordered his people to collect all the animals they can and to prepare large numbers of water-skins, as they would soon move again. But food is said to be dreadfully scarce all along the bank of the Nile, as General Gordon's foraging parties from the steamers, and the bands of the Mahdi, have swept away everything edible from the villages for a great distance above and below Khartoum.

Our large Engraving of the Battle of Abou Klea, showing the manner in which the Arab charge was repulsed, is a forcible delineation of a notable fighting scene. The enemy are believed to have numbered about ten thousand, while Sir Herbert Stewart's force did not much exceed fourteen hundred. His troops were formed into square, the Mounted Infantry on the left half-front, the Artillery in the centre, the Guards on the right half-front, another detachment of the Guards and a portion of the Sussex Regiment on the right flank, and the Heavies and Mounted Infantry on the left flank. In the rear were more of the Heavy Brigade and the Naval Brigade. The Gardner guns were placed in the centre of the square. In this formation the troops advanced to meet the overwhelming force of the enemy. The latter occupied favourable ground, and had, just before the engagement, almost disappeared from view, leaving their standards only visible; then, on a sudden, a large body reappeared, and wildly charged the front of the British square. But soon, unable to stand the deadly fire poured on them, the Arabs turned and furiously attacked the left rear of the square. The Heavies were borne down by the onslaught, and broke the formation for a few moments, but they quickly rallied, and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the Arabs, who had penetrated their ranks, and who were at the same time subject to a murderous fire from the Guards and Mounted Infantry. The enemy, thus beset on all sides, were at last driven back, having lost, it is calculated, some 1200 men in killed and wounded. The battle fought on the 19th, in the advance from Abou Klea to the Nile above Metammeh, was an example of similar tactics; and the enemy was again repulsed with the loss of a thousand men, while the British loss was twelve killed in the square, and sixteen in the zereba, or hedged inclosure, held by Lord Charles Beresford with Captain Norton's guns and the Guards under Lord Cochrane. Nearly a hundred on our side were wounded. It was on this occasion that Sir Herbert Stewart received his fatal wound.

The death of Mr. J. A. Cameron, the *Standard* correspondent, by a rifle-bullet which struck him that morning while he sat in the "zereba" eating his breakfast, was related in our Journal three or four weeks ago. His friend and comrade, our own Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who was present on the spot, furnishes a Sketch of this deplorable incident, and one of the burial of Mr. Cameron, which took place the same day at Abou Kru. The latter Illustration shows the mournful procession, in which Mr. Burleigh, of the *Daily Telegraph*; Mr. Villiers, of the *Graphic*; Colonel Barrow, of the Hussars; and Lord Charles Beresford; together with Mr. Macdonald; Mr. Melton Prior, of the *Illustrated London News*; and Mr. H. S. Pearse, of the

Daily News, bore sadly to the grave the body of Mr. Cameron. His grave was dug alongside those of two officers and Mr. St. Leger Herbert, of the *Morning Post*. Lord Charles Beresford read the Burial Service, which the circumstances rendered most impressive.

Our Special Artist contributes also the Sketch of a scene on the 21st at Metammeh, during the "reconnaissance in force," or first attempt to take that town, when Sir Charles Wilson was in command at the neighbouring camp of Gubat. The two steam-boats, with about three hundred Soudanese troops, and with guns on board, sent down by General Gordon from Khartoum, arrived in time to join in the attack, and were greeted by the troops with hearty cheers of welcome. Metammeh, however, proved to be more strongly defended than had been supposed, and the attempt to capture the place was abandoned.

The column going in boats up the Nile, which set forth under the command of the late General Earle, and which on the 10th inst. fought the battle of Kerbekan (or Dulka) where General Earle, Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, and Lieutenant-Colonel Coveny, were killed, has made its way through the Shukook Pass; and General Brackenbury's advanced guard was expected to reach Abou Hamed last Wednesday. Three Sketches by military correspondents illustrative of the advance of this force up the Nile from Korti, passing Merawi on the way, are engraved for our present Number. Two are drawn by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Coveny, of the 42nd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders, whose obliging assistance with his pencil to the service of our Journal was acknowledged last week in the Memoir that accompanied his Portrait. These Sketches represent the Fort of Abou Dom, opposite Merawi, and the Nubian soldiers lent by the Mudir of Dongola, under command of Ahmed Effendi, marching through the country along the Nile. The third Sketch, by Lieutenant the Hon. Frank Colborne, of the Royal Irish Regiment, is that of the scene inside the "zereba" at Kobniat, near the Fourth Cataract, when General Earle's troops were at that place.

In the letters of General Gordon from Khartoum, some of which have this week been published in the Parliamentary papers, he mentions having issued paper money to defray his expenses in the town. We are enabled to present a facsimile of one of his notes bearing an Arabic inscription, which passed current for a value equal to about two shillings and sixpence. It is said that a private friend of Gordon at Cairo has received a letter from him, dated Dec. 14, in which he says, "All is up; I expect a catastrophe in ten days' time; it would not have been so if our people had kept me better informed as to their intentions." This letter may or may not be authentic; but Gordon could not have been aware of the frequently repeated attempts that had been made ever since last summer, to get letters from our Government authorities, civil and military, conveyed to him at any cost or trouble, by native messengers across the Desert.

The troops sent from England to compose the new army at Souakim, which Sir Gerald Graham is to command, had all taken their departure by the end of last week, including the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards, who embarked at Gravesend. Sir Gerald Graham would be at Alexandria by the end of the present week. The Indian contingent of three thousand Sikh and other native soldiers, with an equal number of camp-followers, and with as many camels from India, is ready to be dispatched from Bombay and Kurrachee. Our Government has accepted the offer of a contingent from New South Wales, which will comprise a battalion of infantry 500 strong, and one battery of field artillery, with five sixteen-pounder guns properly horsed. The services of a second battery of artillery, although offered, have been declined. The *London Gazette* has published Royal proclamations directing that, in the case of forty-two corps at present or about to go on foreign service, soldiers entitled to pass into the Reserve shall continue with the regiment, and also embodying six battalions of militia infantry and two brigades of militia artillery. In order to relieve the difficulty supposed to be felt by the War Office, in providing soldiers for the ordinary sentry duties in the Metropolis, several of the Volunteer regiments in London have offered the services of a few of their members, especially on Saturdays and Sundays. The St. John's Ambulance Association, at the expense of Lady Brassey, has provided for instruction in "first aid to the sick and wounded," to be given to the Guards during their voyage by medical officers on board ship. A committee of ladies, the treasurer being Lady Rosebery, has been formed to supplement the army medical staff in succouring the sick and wounded in the Soudan.

GORDON'S GRAVE!

Shoulder to shoulder, we'll find him together,
Find where our hero is sleeping alone!
Far from his land of the mountain and heather,
Left on the sand, for his pillow a stone;
Pleading for aid, not a soul to protect him—
How our ears ring with his spirited cry!
Was it like England he loved to neglect him?
Fighting for life, and yet daring to die!

Sound the alarm! We will know where they laid him,
Search till we find the red spot where he fell.
Death to the cowards who basely betrayed him!
Lest by the country he loved—but too well.
How did he die? Like a soldier, God bless him!
Sent out by England, her honour to save.
Let not our cry in his death-sleep distress him,
Ours be the glory to stand at his grave!

Hark to that shout! on the wings of the morning
Borne from the uttermost ends of the world!
Help comes from children, who, cowardice scorning,
Rush to our aid with their banners unfurled.
"Lift up your head! my disconsolate mother!
England has need of the strength of her sons,
Let us fall in to discover our brother,
Let us all stand, as of old, to our guns!"

Is there a page in our insular story
Fuller of heart, or of vigour, than this?
England, downhearted, re-leaps to her glory
Cheered by her children—refreshed by their kiss
False though the foe be, and foul though the weather,
Love lights a beacon of hope on the land!
On! to the grave of our hero together,
Shoulder to shoulder, and sword within hand!

FEB. 23, 1885.

CLEMENT SCOTT.

This year's Navy Estimates show a net increase of nearly a million and a quarter, compared with last year's, due largely to the augmented ship-building vote. Provision is made for seventy-three vessels being under construction before the close of the financial year, against thirty-nine last year; but the amount of tonnage to be built is 28,052, compared with 20,679.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER, K.C.M.G.

This gallant officer, who has succeeded the late Sir Herbert Stewart in command of the advanced force of Lord Wolsley's army beyond the Desert south of Korti, and is now conducting its strategic retreat from Gubat to Gakdul Wells, is no stranger to his countrymen accustomed to watch the military actions of the time. Sir Redvers Henry Buller is in the forty-fifth year of his age. He is a son of the late James Wentworth Buller, Esq., of Downes, Crediton, near Exeter, who long ago represented the county of Devon in Parliament. He entered the 60th Rifles in 1858, and served in the Chinese War; became Captain in 1870, and was in Colonel Wolsley's Red River Expedition in Canada; he served again under Sir Garnet Wolsley in the Ashantee War, and attained the rank of Major; was in the Kaffir War of 1878, and the Zulul War of 1879, where he won the Victoria Cross by distinguished valour; became Lieutenant-Colonel in the former year, and full Colonel in the latter. He held the office of Deputy Adjutant-General at head-quarters from 1874 to 1878. In the Egyptian campaign of 1882, Colonel Buller acted as head of the Intelligence Department, and obtained for his services the honour of knighthood; he had already been appointed, in 1874, a Companion of the Bath for his services in the Ashantee War. Sir Redvers Buller was next made Assistant Adjutant-General and one of the Queen's Aides-de-Camp. He was with Sir Gerald Graham's expedition to the Eastern Soudan last year, and was, for his performances in that campaign, promoted to the rank of Major-General. He is married to the widow of the late Hon. Greville Howard; Lady Audrey Buller is a daughter of the fourth Marquis Townshend.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. T. Fall, of Baker-street.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, accompanying Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner for the survey and delimitation of the north-western boundary of Afghanistan towards Russian Turkestan, contributes the Sketch of a Durbar, or ceremonial reception, held at Kuhsan, the place where Sir Peter Lumsden and his official Staff were joined by the military escort sent from India under command of Colonel Ridgeway. Kuhsan, on the Heri-rud, is distant 767 miles from Quetta by the somewhat circuitous route which Colonel Ridgeway's troops, consisting of the 11th Bengal Lancers and the 20th Punjab Infantry, with numerous camp-followers, were directed to take in order to avoid passing through the more populous districts of Afghanistan. They performed this march in fifty-seven days, reaching Kuhsan on Nov. 17, and were there met, in a day or two, by the British Commissioner and his party, who had travelled eastward through Persia and Khorassan. With Sir Peter Lumsden were Captain Barrow, his aide-de-camp; Mr. A. Condie Stephen, Assistant Commissioner; Nawab Mirza Hassan Ali Khan; Major Holdich, R.E., of the Survey Department; Captain Durand and Captain De Lasseo, attachés, and Mohammed Aslam Khan, native attaché, forming the Commissioner's staff; Mr. Simpson travelled in their company. The Kazi Saad-ud-din, representative of the Ameer Abdulrahman Khan, the ruler of Afghanistan, with a camp of his own and an Afghan escort, had received Sir Peter Lumsden on entering the Afghan territory; the Governor of Herat also came to do honour to the British Commissioner; and this Durbar was part of the official ceremonies upon the occasion. The following is Mr. Simpson's account of this affair:—

"Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden arrived at Kuhsan on the morning of Nov. 19. The Indian camp had arrived there from the opposite direction two days before. Kuhsan is three marches from Herat, and the Governor of the province of that name came to Kuhsan to meet Sir Peter Lumsden. The Durbar took place in a large tent in the camp. The Governor's name is the Naib Ulhukmut Mohammed Sarwar Khan; he sat on the right of Sir Peter Lumsden, and the Kazi Saad-ud-din sat on the left. On the right of the Governor of Herat sat Mr. Alexander Condie Stephen, Assistant Commissioner, and in a similar position on the other side sat Colonel Ridgeway, another of the Assistant Commissioners. The Indian escort had come up in its long march from Nushki, under the charge of Colonel Ridgeway; and a number of officers connected with the expedition were present. Those in the foreground on the right, in picturesque uniforms, are the officers of the 11th Bengal Lancers. I also send a portrait of the Governor of Herat, who has long been a staunch adherent of the present ruler of Cabul. He bears a considerable resemblance to Henry VIII."

The Governor of the Russian Trans-Caspian dominions, General Komaroff, did not participate in the exchange of civilities on the frontier; and there has been no sign whatever, during two months since elapsed, of the approach of General Zelenoy, the Russian Boundary Commissioner, who was to have met Sir Peter Lumsden there for the joint execution of their important task. Our Special Artist visited the small Russian camp, which is situated about half-way between Old Sarakhs and the Heri-rud. It did not contain at that time over five or six hundred men. There were about three hundred or more of an infantry regiment, a squadron of Akhal Tekes, a squadron of Merv Turcomans, and some few infantry of a corps with Circassian costumes. They were encamped in kibitkas, and as yet they had made no fortifications. A Cossack dance, which Mr. Simpson witnessed in this camp, is the subject of his Sketch presented in our second Illustration, of which he writes the following account:—

"I have already related my visit to Old Sarakhs. At the moment I arrived, Ali Mardan Khan, the Governor of New Sarakhs, was paying a visit to General Komaroff, and was being entertained with a breakfast, which was followed by music and dancing by the soldiers. What I might call the troops of the line first sang and then added dancing; one of them had a violin, on which he played to them; then the Cossacks, as they are called—but they wear a Circassian costume, so I suppose they should be called Cossacks of the Caucasus—took part, and went through a number of performances. I send a Sketch of what seemed the most striking of the dances. A handsome fellow, with two daggers, danced and twisted about, flourishing the daggers as if he was going to kill either himself or someone else. He pointed the daggers to all points of his body; and these movements suggested the idea of self-murder, but I suppose that was not the true idea of the movements. He was much applauded for what he did. General Komaroff and Ali Mardan Khan, and the other officers, sat on chairs, looking on, outside of the kibitka, where they had breakfasted. Behind the dancer are other men of the same corps; one had a tambourine, and the others clapped their hands and sang while the dance went on. One of the officers of this corps stood there smoking a cigarette, and he is introduced into the Sketch. On the left of the picture are the more regular kind of Russian soldiers looking on." The news of this week mentions a rumoured addition of two thousand troops, with artillery, to the Russian garrison at Sarakhs. Sir Peter Lumsden has left Bala Murghab; and it is doubtful whether the Joint Commission will not be thrown over.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



DEATH OF MR. CAMERON, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD," IN THE BATTLE OF JAN. 19.



Mr. Bennet Burleigh, "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Villiers, "Graphic."

Mr. H. S. Pearce, "Daily News."

Mr. Melton Prior, "Illustrated London News."

BURIAL OF MR. CAMERON: HIS COMRADES BEARING HIS BODY TO THE GRAVE AT ABOU KRU.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.



Mr. A. Condie Stephen.

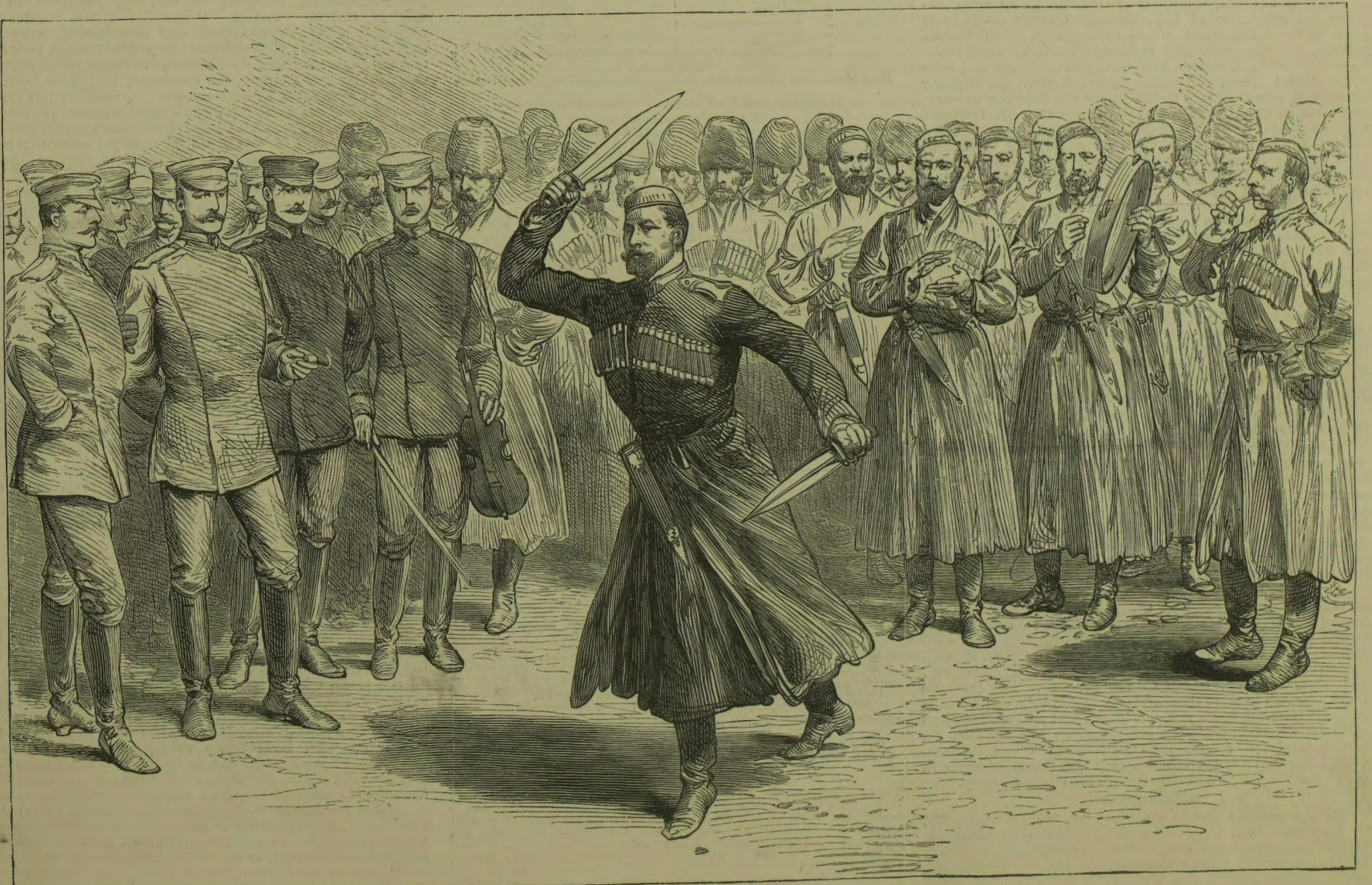
Governor of Herat.

Sir P. Lumsden.

Kazi Saad-ud-din.

Colonel Ridgeway.

DURBAR AT KUHSAN.



COSSACK DANCE BEFORE THE RUSSIAN GENERAL KOMAROFF, AT OLD SARAKHS.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

To-day is the anniversary of a date famous in the history of Republican France, the anniversary of the Revolution of 1848. The Chamber of Deputies, after having spent another week over the discussion of the Cereals Bill without having yet arrived at a decision, determined yesterday to take a holiday on the occasion of this date; and this afternoon Ministers, Deputies, and the usual concourse of idlers repaired in large numbers to the Place Voltaire to be present at the unveiling of a statue of Ledru-Rollin, the famous Minister of the second French Republic, whose chief title to glory is that of having been the promoter of universal suffrage in the Chamber of Deputies. And so the statue unveiled to-day shows Ledru-Rollin with an electoral urn at his feet, and the orators, whatever might be their private opinion of this system of voting, all spoke in praise of it, for the simple reason that in a few months their re-election as deputies will depend on this very universal suffrage.

This morning several of the Paris journals publish accounts of a meeting of the Dynamite Directory held in Paris yesterday. There were eleven delegates present and some fifteen or twenty Fenians. The president was K. in E., whose real name is said to be John Morrissey, and the secretary was Michael Flannery. The results of the discussions of the concave were communicated to the Press in the form of a long resolution, claiming the independence of Ireland, and deciding to punish England "according to the law of retaliation, pursuing our ends by the same means and on a vaster scale, by the most vigorous and pitiless measures, by a system of simultaneous explosions in London and in the other cities, towns, and villages of England." An amendment recommending the destruction of the historical monuments of England by means of dynamite was not voted.

There is revolution in the air nowadays; but we have become so accustomed to revolutionary men and things that they have taken their place amongst the ordinary curiosities of the day. Last week, at the burial of Jules Vallès, the ex-members of the Commune of 1870 paraded before the crowd, and were looked upon almost with that kind of respect which used to salute the passage of the old "grogards" of the Grande Armée. To have been a member of the Commune has gradually come to be a title almost to honour and glory. The ex-Communist may aspire to all honours, even to Parliament. This week one of the heroes of the day is the septuagenarian old proscrip and Communist Félix Pyat, who has written a new drama, which will be produced at the Ambigu Theatre to-night. M. Pyat's play, called "L'Homme de Peine," is a sort of protest against Zola's "Assommoir," or "Drink," which the Communist and apologist of regicide considers to be a calumny and travesty of the Parisian workman.

At the Eden Theatre, a new ballet, "Messalina," has been produced. All Paris and all the visitors to Paris will naturally go to see this spectacular pantomime, which is certainly the most superb display of scenery and costumes which has yet been made in Paris. The interest of course does not lie in the plot, but in the varied and agreeable mass movements of the hundreds of dancers, executed with marvellous regularity; and, above all, in the restoration—a pseudo-historical restoration, say the grumbling critics—of the splendours of ancient Rome. The scene of the Circus, with the tribune of the vestals, the tribune of the Emperor, and the combats of the gladiators in the arena, is simply magnificent. The Roman "orgie," the gardens of Lucullus, and the apotheosis of Caesar in the Forum, with the march-past of the legions, the cavalry, the elephants, and the picturesque artillery of the epoch, are sights to be seen and remembered.

The question whether the fortifications of Paris are to be demolished or not has been decided in the negative against the majority of the Municipal Council. The Superior Committee of National Defence, composed of Generals of all arms, has found the arguments of the Municipal Council insufficient. Paris is not embarrassed in her development by the fortifications, says the committee, inasmuch as inside those limits there are vast open spaces, vineyards, pasture land, and even wheat-fields! From the military point of view, the Superior Committee consider the fortifications absolutely necessary, inasmuch as it was, thanks to this *enceinte*, that the Germans were stopped in 1870 during 135 days. The Germans failed to force these walls, and the city only succumbed to famine. It is worthy of notice that this decision to maintain the fortifications of Paris was taken by the Superior Committee unanimously.

T. C.

King Humbert has sent a donation of 22,000 lire to the sufferers from the recent avalanches in the province of Turin and Cuneo.—The marriage is announced of Duke Leopold Torlonia, Pro-Syndic of Rome, with Princess Lætitia Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Napoleon and of Princess Clotilde of Savoy.

Last week the Greek Chamber passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry by a majority of four, whereupon the Hellenic Premier placed his resignation in the hands of King George. Failing to obtain a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies, M. Tricoupis, the Premier of the new Ministry, read a Royal Decree dissolving the Chamber.

The German Reichstag has passed the Provisional Protective Bill as it was adopted on the second reading.

The obelisk erected as a monument to General Washington was unveiled with imposing ceremonies in Washington on Saturday last. The obelisk has been thirty-seven years building, and is the highest monument in the world, 555 ft. high, and 55 ft. square at the base. It contains 82,000 tons of grey granite. The cost has been 1,187,000 dols. It stands on the spot approved by Washington himself in 1791, and can be seen anywhere within a radius of twenty miles. Inside is an iron staircase leading to the summit, and also a steam-lift.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Sydney on Monday, attended by 8000 persons, at which resolutions were adopted urging the New South Wales Government to dispatch the troops to Egypt with all possible promptitude. Sir James Martin, Chief Justice of New South Wales, the Hon. Edward Barton, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Jennings, and other speakers, addressed the meeting. The Patriotic Fund amounts to more than £30,000, including a contribution of £5000 from the Railway Department, and several individual subscriptions of £1000. We are requested to state that Sir Saul Samuel will receive from New South Wales colonists now in England any contribution they may desire to make in aid of the Patriotic Fund now being raised in the colony.

On the opening day of the Sandown Park Meeting, Mr. T. Brinkman won the Selling Steeplechase with Standard, Mr. A. Yates the Open Hunters' Steeplechase with Pennant, Mr. A. Cooper the Selling Hurdle-Race with Silver Sea, Mr. W. G. Jackson, the Maiden Hunters' Hurdle-Race with Quite Too-Too, the Duke of Hamilton the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase with Captain, and Mr. Dane the Cardinal's Handicap Hurdle-Race with Boisterous.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at 31, Ashton-terrace, Glasgow, the wife of L. S. Smith, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at Brimpton Vicarage, Reading, the wife of the Rev. Robert Dunn, of a son.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great Picture, completed a few days before he died. NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is NOW on VIEW, together with other important works, at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

JAPANESE VILLAGE.

Under Royal Patronage, ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK (Near Top of Sloane-street). Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m. One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Sixpence. WEDNESDAYS, Half-a-Crown. Children under Twelve, One Shilling. MILITARY BAND. Performances in the New Annex at Twelve, Three, and Eight (free). Managing Director, TANNARUM BUNICROAN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager, EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, JUNIUS; or, THE HOUSEHOLD GODS, a Five-Act Play, by the late Lord Lytton, produced under the sole direction of Mr. WILSON BARRETT. Characters by Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Dewhurst, Speakman, Doone, Cooper, Hudson, Fulton, Evans, Burleigh, Besley, Gould, De Souza, Burnage, Ross, Elliott, &c., and E. S. Willard. Mesdames Eastlake, Dickens, &c., and M. Leigh. Preceded, at 7.30, by a New One-Act Play, by Dickson Thomas, entitled THE COLOUR SERGEANT, in which Mr. George Barrett, &c., will appear. Doors open at seven. Box-office open daily from 9.30 till five. No fees of any kind. Prices: Private Boxes from one to nine guineas; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Circle, 3s. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.—Mrs. LANGTRY, Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE, Season under the direction of Mr. HENRY E. ARBEY. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, Sheridan's Comedy, in five acts, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, produced under the direction of Mr. Coghlan. Characters by Mr. W. Farren, Mr. H. Beerichon Tree, Mr. Everill, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. E. D. Lyons, Mr. Lin Rayne, Mr. Carne, Mr. Smedley, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Dorell, Mr. Weatherley, and Mr. Coghlan; Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Miss Kate Pattison, Miss Eva Sothorn, and Mrs. LANGTRY. Doors open at Half-past Seven; SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL at Eight. Carriages at Eleven. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. No fees. Telephone 350.—Matinee of SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, at Two o'clock. Doors open 1.30. Carriages at Five.—THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT O'CLOCK. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE also. THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' TWENTIETH ANNUAL CARNAVAL OF MUSIC AND FUN. The New Programme. This and EVERY NIGHT at Eight. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at Three and Eight. All New and Beautiful Songs. New Budget of Scrambling Funny Stories. New Comic Sketches. New and Important Additions to the Great Company.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.

Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car. Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m. Pullman Drawing-room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. Cheap Express Service Week-days and Sundays. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 3s. 2s., 1s.; Return, 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Powerful Paddle steamers, with excellent cabins, &c. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued, enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Companies' West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings; Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MONTE CARLO.—MUSICAL SEASON (CONCERTS, REPRESENTATIONS).

In addition to the usual Concerts, directed by Monsieur Romeo Accursi, the Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco has authorised M. Pasdeloup to arrange a Series of Extraordinary Grand Musical Entertainments (Concerts, Representations) this Winter.

The services of the following distinguished Artists have been already retained:—
Mesdames: Kreisler, Desvries, Salla, Donadio, Frank-Duvernoy, Belloc, Sinmonet.
Messieurs: Faure, Verzet, Capoul, Borkstein, Couturier, Villaret, &c.
Added to which the celebrated Instrumentalists will appear:

VIOLINISTS: Mons. Sivori, Mons. Marsik, Miss N. Carpenter, American artiste, 1st Conservatoire Prize, 1885.
PIANISTS: Mons. Planté, Mons. Th. Ritter, Madame Essipoff.

HARPISST: Mons. Hasselmann.
These Extraordinary Representations will be given each Wednesday and Saturday, commencing the end of January and terminating the middle of March. M. Pasdeloup has the excellent idea to terminate each concert by fragments of operas, in costume, and scenery—viz.:

1st Concert.	LES HUGUENOTS.	Fourth Act.
2nd "	RIGOLETTO.	Fourth Act.
3rd "	LUCA.	Selection.
4th "	MANON.	Second Act.
5th "	FAUST.	Prison scene.
6th "	HERODIADE.	Selection.
7th "	FAVORITE.	Selection.
8th "	AIDA.	Third Act.
9th "	LAKME.	Selection.
10th "	LE BARBIER.	Selection.
11th "	HAMLET.	Third and Fourth Act.
12th "	LA TRAVIATA.	Fourth Act.
13th "	PAUL.	Garden Scene.
14th "	LE SIBURD.	Barbicide's Dream.
15th "	LE CHALET.	

TIR AUX PIGEONS DE MONACO.

The following is the Programme:—

BI-WEEKLY MATCHES FOR PRIZES.
Feb. 28: Prix Dori. An object of Art and a Poule of 50f.
Mar. 3: Prix de Mars. A Pourse of 500f. and a Pourse of 50f.
Mar. 7: Prix Paton. An object of Art and a Pourse of 50f.
Mar. 10: Prix W. Call. A Pourse of 500f., added to a Pourse of 50f.

GRAND CLOSING PRIZES.
March 12 and 13: Grand Prix de Clôture. A Pourse of 4000f. added to 100f. entrance; Second Prize, 1000f.; Third Prize, 700f.; Fourth, 200f.
A. BLONDIN, Secretary.

NEWS FROM NICE.—With the exception of a very few wet and cold days, the weather is again splendid. Not a flake of snow has fallen. The sun shines almost perpetually, and the influence of its warm rays makes life enjoyable to all, and more especially to those who have by impaired health sought its influence.

There are no epidemics, and the average mortality of the city in 1884 was less per mille than London and many fashionable towns in England. The streets, roads, and sewers are constantly cleansed and disinfected, and watered from the mountain stream of the Vesubie. There are three English doctors and physicians in practice here—viz., Messrs. West, Wakefield, and Sturge, and they will be happy to communicate with any intending visitors as to the healthfulness of the town.

The effects of the recent storm (the like of which has been unknown for thirty-five years) were comparatively trifling, and repaired in twenty-four hours. In some few low-lying rooms and cellars, near the Fish Market, the wash from the spent waves had entered, but this was soon pumped out by the firemen and the sanitary authorities. Visitors are hastening in increasing numbers, as is their wont at this season, and the approach of Carnival, which report says will be the best on record. The Municipal Theatre will open immediately, and the Théâtre Français, of which Mr. Cortelazzo continues the able Director, has several Star Artists for the Opera Comique, and an excellent Truppe de Comédie.

The Carnival and Regatta will be fully announced with other fêtes.
Nice, Jan. 30, 1885.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK.

FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—Two-pence to Africa (West Coast of), Alexandria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China (via United States), Constantinople, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States of America; Three-pence to China (via Brindisi), and India; and Four-pence to the Transvaal.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

GENERAL GORDON.

The Coloured Portrait of the late GENERAL GORDON, issued with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in March, 1884, has been re-printed, and will be forwarded, post-free, to any address on receipt of Six Penny Stamps.

Ingram Brothers, 198, Strand, London, W.C.

Now ready,

VOL. 85, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, most elegantly bound, Cloth gilt, price 20s.; in Paper Covers, 15s. CASES, for binding same 2s. 6d. PORTFOLIOS, to hold Six Months' Numbers 4s. 6d. READING-CASES, for a single Number 2s. 6d. 198, Strand.

CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Last Thursday's return of the Bank of England was what is termed a good return, that is, as regards the resources of the central institution, they having been greatly augmented during the week. The reserve showed an increase of £1,045,486, of which £296,000 only was caused by arrivals of gold from abroad, the remainder being therefore due to diminished circulation of notes and coin at home. So moderate, however, has been the demand for discounts, that quotations for cashing three-months' bills have ranged from 3½ to 3¼ per cent, while some of the Indian banks have negotiated their paper at fully ½ per cent less than these rates. For short loans the charges have fluctuated sharply, it being difficult at times to find borrowers at 3 per cent, while on other occasions 4 per cent has been given. The dividend payments by the home railways fully account for these fluctuations. With regard to the Stock Markets, political affairs have continued to be the motive power, and the influence has been adverse. Rumours regarding Russian designs on Herat have been particularly active, and some have shown great ingenuity on the part of the authors. At one time Consols could be bought for a fraction over £98 per £100 stock. Foreign Government loans and Home railways have also receded, the latter to an important extent. Below will be found some remarks on the causes serving to depress Metropolitan and Metropolitan District stocks, while London and Chatham and South-Eastern issues have receded sharply on the unfriendly relations existing between the two undertakings, the latter being also influenced by the unsatisfactory attempts to place an issue of second preference stock. A favourable feature has been the further recovery in American railways. This is due to the better tone prevailing at New York. Canadian have been weak, and there has been a fall in Mexican railway stocks.

Were additional evidence necessary to prove the desirability of closer union between the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway Companies, it is abundantly afforded by the remarks contained in the last half-yearly reports of the two undertakings. Most home railway stocks have suffered depreciation during the current year; but in the stocks of the companies above referred to, the fall has been particularly marked, and much of this adverse movement must be ascribed to the unsatisfactory working of the Inner Circle line of railway, concerning which such favourable results had been anticipated. It was only to be expected that some difficulties would have to be encountered at first, but it is quite evident that these difficulties have been greatly enhanced by the action of those having the control of affairs. Reference was made in this column a couple of weeks ago to the disappointment expressed by the directors of the Metropolitan Company at the working of the Inner Circle, which they attributed largely to the Metropolitan District running extra trains. The report of the latter company has now been issued, and in their turn the directors accuse the Metropolitan Company of throwing obstacles in the way of smooth working. "The difficulties incident to initiating a service so novel and complicated, were unhappily increased by diversity of views between the partners; and although the board do not desire to allege wilful obstruction against the Metropolitan Company, they were bound to resist the pretension of that company to conduct this service in such a manner as to sacrifice to their separate interest the local traffic of the District Company between the east and west stations of their line." Only 4 per cent per annum is to be paid on the preference stock of the District Company, against the full 5 for the second half of 1883.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Railway Share Trust and Railway Debenture Trust Companies have issued their report, in which they state that all charges affecting the character of the directors or officials of the two companies appear to be wholly unfounded, adding that the statements as to capital, reserve, and revenue available for dividend are substantially correct. The committee recommend the addition of one or two gentlemen to the boards, that a limited number of directors should be appointed for each week to act as a committee, that no transactions between members of the board and the companies should take place, and that in the Debenture Trust Company's report a valuation should be given of the securities upon the same principle as that adopted in the Railway Share Trust Company. A dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum is to be paid on the shares of the Railway Debenture Trust Company, making for the year 5 per cent.

T. S.

At a meeting of Convocation of the London University, held on Tuesday, a resolution was passed, on the motion of Lord Justice Fry, approving of the scheme for establishing a Teaching University for London.

At the meeting of the members of the London School Board on the 19th inst., the debate was resumed on the motion of the chairman of the Finance Committee, that as it appeared that £1,106,138 is required to meet the deficiency in the school fund in order to enable the Board to satisfy liabilities up to March, 1886, it be referred to the committee to apportion the said amounts amongst the different parts of the metropolis, and the amendment of Mr. Lyulph Stanley to reduce the amount of the precept by £60,000, the estimate on account of the expenditure for school maintenance being excessive. After an animated discussion the amendment was carried by 24 against 19. The question as amended was then referred to the finance committee, with instructions to consult with the school management committee, and to bring up an amended estimate.—After a long discussion on Saturday it was decided to abandon the proposal to erect a new school at Green-terrace, Islington, principally on the ground that the school was not required.—A public meeting in connection with the opening of the new Board School in Princess-terrace, Regent's Park, was held on the 20th inst. in the school-room. This school is the 370th built by the London School Board, and accommodation is now provided for 339,994 children. The new building accommodates 804 children—viz., 240 boys, 240 girls, and 324 infants. The area of the site is 31,825 square feet. The total cost of site and building is £16,833.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Emile Augier, of the French Academy, would scarcely recognise his comedy "Les Fourchambault" if he were one evening to step into the Court Theatre and see "The Denhams." And yet, in the present condition of public taste, Mr. James Albery cannot be blamed for what he has done. Had he followed Augier into the paths of literature, he would probably have been pooh-poohed by the commercial manager, sneered at by the superficial critic, and ignored by the indiscriminating public. In an age professedly educated, there never was a time when commonplace was so encouraged on the stage. The object of a modern dramatist is to make an audience laugh at every opportunity and at all hazards. Now, "Les Fourchambault" is, in its original form, a serious work. It treats with convincing skill one of the most solemn problems of life. A woman, trusting to a man's honour as well as his love, is wretchedly deceived, and, after a gallant struggle with misfortune, lives to repay her injury with a noble generosity and a sincere self-sacrifice. It is a story as true of England of to-day as it was true of France when it was written. A governess is cast upon the world with a son to support, and the doors of society shut against her. She has suffered for her faith in man's honour. She trains her boy to business; he becomes the richest merchant in the city; and he lives a life so honourable and upright that he is able to save his father from ruin and to check his father's son in a course of deplorable infamy. There is not one passage in "Les Fourchambault" that is not true of society of to-day. There are young governesses still open to temptation; there are younger sons so vicious that they think nothing of compromising an innocent woman's character; there are women like Madame Fourchambault, who spread scandal that they know to be false for their own worldly ends; and there are men, thank goodness, like John Goring, upright and honourable enough to love their mothers nobly, and to appreciate the excellence of a pure, good woman. It is held, however, in the circles of the stage, that these well-drawn pictures of sin and its consequence are unadvisable. It is said to be immoral to draw black lines as well as to leave white ones. The truth is never more hideous than when it is presented on the stage. The mere fact that the tale is true outrages modern society against it.

So Mr. Albery, like a clever man, has skated boldly over his thin ice. He has misrepresented almost every character and motive so as not to shock any susceptibilities. He has cut down the drama and advanced the comedy; and that is exactly what the public requires. They don't want to think, but to laugh. The theatre is not for reflection, but for ridicule. The Mrs. Denham of this most artificial play is like no woman who ever existed. She is a machine manufactured for letting off jests. Her daily dialogue is peppered with extravagance and exotic epigram. She is funny, but she is not natural. Art is strained to allow of the existence of such a woman. Mrs. Denham is equally absurd when her husband is in a hen-pecked state of prosperity as when he is in the despondency of despair. All the serious scenes in the play pause with astonishment whilst Mrs. Denham explodes her fireworks. This is what the public demands, but it is not art. The reason of this sublime solecism is not far to find. Mrs. John Wood plays Mrs. Denham, and that is quite enough. The play and its meaning may go hang; but they want Mrs. John Wood, just as they want Mr. Hill elsewhere. They make people laugh, and that is quite enough. Their personality is everything. Dramatists who love art for itself cannot stand against these personal successes. Mrs. John Wood will carry through "The Denhams," just as she drew all London with the "Milliner's Bill." Her forte is low comedy, and the people at large like low comedy far better than high comedy. But even low comedy of this artificial and unreal kind is not so lasting in effect as most people imagine. It amuses, but it fatigues. It goes in at one ear and out at the other. It would be strange if the acting of Mr. John Clayton as John Goring—serious, truthful, and heartfelt as it is—did not prevail, in the end, over Mrs. Wood's brilliancy and inimitable fun. We feel for the one: we laugh with the other. When the temporary exhilaration of Mr. Albery's wit, as delivered by Mrs. Wood, has died away, our thoughts revert, not unpleasantly, to the fine faithfulness of John Goring and to the sweet trust of his gentle mother. The question is whether Miss Lydia Foote is not a suspicion too gentle and yielding. Mrs. Goring is, after all, a woman of strong character. She has made her son's fortune by her invincible determination. She can rule as well as love. Her face, to quote those lovely lines in the *Atalanta* in *Calydon* of Swinburne, "is marred with fire of many tears." The pathos of resignation should be shown in the countenance of Mrs. Goring. It was here that the performance of Miss Louise Moodie was so excellent. Miss Lydia Foote is very charming, but too much the "little mother" of ordinary domestic life. She is sweet, but she lacks character. Miss Marion Terry is delightful as Huldée Burnside, the second governess in the story exposed to the temptation of a dissolute man. She has caught the echo of her sister's winning ways and gracefulness, and she has a great measure of that peculiar Terry charm that no one yet has properly put into words. Mr. Conway is most of all to be pitied. He has a character that is inexplicable. His vice is so watered down that it is tasteless. His relation to the story is incomprehensible. We can understand the Leopold of the original, who flaunts his unpalatable doctrines and looks upon governesses as the natural prey of rich men. Such a creature is defestable, but human. But a Fawley Denham, who acts as Mr. Conway is made to act, is incomprehensible to the ordinary student of character. Mr. Conway has had as many bad parts to play as any young man of his time, and he performs his disagreeable task extremely well. No actor in the world could make head or tail of Fawley Denham. He has been smothered in the cause of false morality. Mr. Arthur Cecil can never be excused for refusing the character of Mr. Denham, which is essential to the well-being of the play, for the sake of the Rev. Lord William Whitehead, who is an excrescence. The Church and its ministers are nowadays, strange to say, the most popular targets for public scorn and ridicule. But this feeble Mr. Whitehead is a thin, ill-drawn character at the best; whereas Mr. Denham, indifferently acted in the present cast, would well have suited so clever an actor as Mr. Cecil. The play almost broke down at the outset through the failure of Mr. Denham to tell with point and earnestness a most important story. It was the easiest thing in the world to do; but, as it was ill done, the audience immediately ascribed the blame to the author instead of to the actor. How often is it that we hear "too long," "too tedious," "too talky," "too much dialogue," when, instead, it should be "too dragged," "too laboured," and "too indifferently played"? The modern actor, when called upon to deliver a sentence of more than a line and a half, breaks down, and the author is blamed. I should like him to hear Coquelin, of the Français, deliver a speech of three pages in the "Denise" of Dumas. It is a masterpiece of descriptive elocution, and it wearies nobody.

We are often told that audiences in the days of our ancestors damned plays pretty severely; that there was a power in the

pit, and much discriminating opinion in the boxes. How was it, then, that Sheridan Knowles escaped? Lucky for this verbose Irish gentleman and actor that he produced his plays before a pit of 1832, and not one of 1885. Fancy the groan of disappointment, after following the five acts of a play so tiresome as this, with which Master Walter's *coup de théâtre* would be received! Listen to this complicated rigmarole, when the author has got into a tangle of complication concerning the marriage of Julia to her faithful Clifford, she having contracted to marry Lord Rochdale. "Heaven did send a son to bless the heir. Heaven took its gift away. He died! His father died; and Master Walter, the unsightly agent of his Lordship there—the Hunchback whom your Lordship would have stripped of his agency—is now the Earl of Rochdale!" And, to make confusion worse confounded, the Hunchback is Julia's father! Miss Mary Anderson is not able to throw any new light on this stilted, artificial, and unnatural play. It had been hoped that a fresh intelligence would have redeemed it from commonplace. But the echo of a past tradition rings in the ears of this pretty and graceful lady. She has copied the manner of antiquity without imbibing the spirit of the great actresses of the past. The trick of gaining an effect is studied; but, strange to say, the effect never comes. It is not difficult to discover the reason of this disappointment. Miss Mary Anderson never truly feels the passions with which Julia is credited. She never is really enamoured of country life, or attracted by Clifford, or disappointed by his rejection, or maddened at his reserve. She studies Julia by means of tradition, the stage, the footlights, the echoes of the past, and not by the light of her own intelligence. It is an artificial part, and, as interpreted, it falls flat upon the modern spectator, who will not accept a copy for an original, or insincerity for truth. Miss Mary Anderson, in her lovely dresses, makes a charming picture as Julia; but it is open to doubt whether, five minutes after the curtain fell, one single mind was impressed with the value of one single scene in which she had laboured for success. There was but one ray of intelligence in the whole play. Mr. Arthur Stirling's Master Walter was the work of a good actor and a thoughtful man. In the old days, such a part would have fallen to Mr. Thomas Stuart, of the Adelphi; but how much brighter, more vivid, more human and natural the Master Walter of Arthur Stirling, who uses his experience with such judgment! He knows how such parts have been played, but he is no parrot. His method is sound, his intelligence is keen, and the audience appreciates the result because in one instance at least the play is lifted out of the slough of unimaginative tradition. The scenes between Helen and Modus always go well, no matter how they are played. A ray of comedy is a relief after this fog of fustian. There have been Helens who have held the part with a lighter hand than Miss Pateman, and Moduses who have approached the character with less diffidence; but all felt inclined to say, "For this relief much thanks." Miss Pateman, always a clever actress, had to work desperately hard to enliven a dull and depressed house, and her very labour gave to the performance a harsher outline than she probably intended, but the call for Miss Pateman and Mr. Herbert Standing was very hearty and sincere. Mr. Terriss battled bravely with Sir Thomas Clifford, but it was up-hill work to make love to a lady who was clearly thinking of anything else in the world but Clifford.

There will be no opportunity this week to discuss "Junius; or, the Household Gods," by the late Lord Lytton, to be produced at the Princess's Theatre by Mr. Wilson Barrett on Thursday; nor to describe the pleasure doubtless to be afforded to the habitués of the Haymarket by the revived "Masks and Faces," fixed for Saturday; but in the next Number, these and various other interesting events shall receive due attention. It never rains but it pours in the theatrical world.

C. S.

The one-hundredth performance of Mr. Augustus Harris's pantomime, "Whittington and his Cat," by far the most successful of his productions at Drury Lane Theatre, will be given this (Saturday) afternoon. This year Mr. Harris, instead of devoting one afternoon to a performance for the poor children of London, will during the run of the pantomime invite about five thousand or six thousand poor children on different afternoons.

At the Criterion Theatre this (Saturday) morning there is to be an amateur performance, under the special patronage of the Princess of Wales (who has graciously signified her intention to be present), in aid of the funds for the restoration of Wolferton church, near Sandringham. The comedy by Douglas Jerrold entitled "The White Milliner," and an original operetta, by Lady Arthur Hill, entitled "The Lost Husband," will be played.

Mr. Robert Ord's dramatic recital and concert will be given at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, next Wednesday evening.

Mr. Edwin Drew's annual dramatic and musical entertainment is announced for Monday evening, March 9, in the Banqueting-Room, St. James's Hall.

The programme of the Royal Victoria Hall for March announces excellent Ballad Concerts to be given each Thursday in the month, under the direction, respectively, of Messrs. Layton and Sinclair Dunn, Signor Gilardoni, and Madame Jeanetta Price. The Science Lectures will be continued on Tuesdays; that on the 24th inst. will be given by Commander Cameron, whose lecture last month drew such a crowded house. The Variety and Temperance entertainments will be exceptionally good, and will take place on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays, as usual.

The third annual ball for founding a national Italian hospital in London took place on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms.

Under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the distinguished patronage of Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke of Westminster, the Duchess of Manchester, and other distinguished persons, an Industrial Exhibition will be held for three weeks in May or June next, at the drill-hall of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, which has been kindly given for the purpose by Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Munro and the officers. The working and poorer classes of the East-End are invited to send in specimens of their handiwork for exhibition, and to those whose exhibits show the greatest merit prizes will be given.

The chaplain of Westminster Hospital requests those who have papers and periodicals which have been read, to spare them for the patients in Westminster Hospital. Reading is generally the chief resource of those confined for weeks or months to their beds, and such literature, easy to read and light to the hand, is found specially suitable to the sick. Old, warm clothes, too, are most valuable for patients whom a Samaritan fund sends into the country, as they are frequently found to be lamentably deficient in clothing. If any persons who sympathise with the sick poor will send occasional parcels of these desiderata to the Rev. H. Fane, Chaplain of Westminster Hospital, S.W., they may be sure that their gifts will be gratefully acknowledged, warmly appreciated, and fully utilised.

FINE ARTS.

The value of the old Flemish and Italian pictures on view at 48, Pall-mall, must, in a great measure, depend upon the history attaching to them—for in real beauty they are sadly wanting. To antiquarians and to erudite picture collectors the works of the early masters have especial value when their authenticity can be ascertained; but it is difficult to understand that the products of "Schools" whether of Van Orley or Lucas Van Leyden, or even of Memling, can have much attraction, unless it be that of beauty of design or composition. In the present collection, a number of the works—of which the majority seem to us to bear the stamp of German workmanship—are boldly attributed to Mabuse, Van der Meire (of Ghent), and Roger Van der Weyden, amongst northern masters; and to Gentile Bellini, Filippo Lippi, and Ghirlandajo amongst southerners. One of the most successful, however, is a full-length figure of a "Lady in Black Dress" (25), of which nothing more is said than it is the outcome of the "School of Vandyck." It has considerable grace, and the dark tones of the background are managed with no slight skill. A "Mater Dolorosa" (2), attributed to Roger Van der Weyden; a "Presentation" (32), of the "School of Verona"; and a "Crucifixion" (3), said to be by that rare master De Blès, the "Glory of Liège," are perhaps the works which will attract attention.

In the dozen water-colour drawings, by Mr. Frank Dicksee, illustrative of the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," now on view at Messrs. Vokins', Great Portland-street, the artist has happily given rein to his own fancy, instead of relying on his reminiscences of the two recent revivals of the play, which have attracted so much attention. The actor or actress has to rely upon broad treatment and general effect; but the painter has the more difficult task of catching the poet's passing fancy, and stamping it with the mask of his own interpretation. The series of illustrations by Mr. Dicksee are not arranged with any regard to the development of the story, but are rather studies of various incidents in the lives of the principal characters. They begin and end with Friar Laurence: in the first he is leading the way from his cell to the chapel where the two lovers are to be made one, and in the last he is alone on his way to gather the herbs in which "such grace doth lie." This latter is one of the gems of the series, for Mr. Dicksee's art lends itself more readily to the expression of inward feeling than of boisterous movement. The scene in Juliet's chamber (5), for instance, is far more in sympathy with the artist than the "Death of Tybalt" (3) or the street riot between the rival Factions" (9). "The Tomb-Scene" (8) recalls, perhaps, recent stage arrangements, and is not a little marred by the disproportionate length of Romeo's body; and a similar disregard of proportion is seen in "The Invitation" (10), where Romeo's legs occupy too much of the space. These are, however, but slight blemishes in a very delightful series of Shakespeare illustrations; and one can only hope that Mr. F. Dicksee will pursue a line so happily inaugurated. The original drawings are in "black and white"—in the more liberal sense applied to that term—and will be produced in photogravure, of which excellent specimens are hung beside the drawings themselves.—In addition to this series, there is a very excellent collection of water colours in the rooms, comprising landscapes by Thorne Waite, W. Bennett, and Birket Foster; sea-pieces by O. W. Brierley, E. Duncan, and H. G. Hine; figure-pieces, J. F. Lewis, Edwin Ball, and F. Taylor; and some excellent architectural drawings by S. Read, B. Foster, and Louis Haghe.

The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours will open their exhibition on April 27, the private view being fixed for the 25th. The receiving day for works of outsiders will be March 30, and for those of members April 1.

The fifty-ninth exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy is open to the public. Landscapes form the strongest feature of the exhibition, and the collection of water colours is excellent.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh on the 20th inst., presided over by Bailie Clark, it was resolved to hold an international exhibition in that city, in the summer of 1886, of industry, science, and art, and a committee was appointed to carry out the details.

A vacancy in the list of Associates of the Royal Academy has been caused by the retirement of the well-known Scotch painter, Mr. Robert Thorburn, whose work in miniature painting gained him considerable fame in earlier days. He was elected A.R.A. in 1848.

At "Ten o'Clock" on Friday night, the 20th, Mr. Whistler began at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, an address for which the hour was made oddly enough to serve as title. The speaker's theme was Art, its past history, ancient and modern. He passed in rapid review, indulging on the way in humorous sallies and reflections more or less philosophic, and concluding with remarks upon its present condition and future prospects. In the course of his lecture, he aimed some sharp arrows at amateurs, aesthetes, and the votaries of the realistic school, observing, with reference to the doctrines inculcated by the last-named painters, that to tell an artist to take Nature as she is, is like telling a musician to sit upon his piano. Mr. Whistler also took occasion to dilate upon the rules of sound judgment in art, as well as upon the injuries which had resulted to public taste from a disregard of those rules. He bestowed many of his most poignant sarcasms upon the "unattached writers," whom he described as the middlemen of art. There was a large and brilliant audience, at whose hands the lecturer experienced a very favourable reception.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

The imports of live stock and fresh meat to Liverpool from American and Canadian ports landed during the past week at the former port were unusually small, amounting to 626 cattle, 6058 quarters of beef, and 610 carcasses of mutton.

As the result of a private conference at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor has issued an appeal to the public for funds to assist families rendered destitute in various parts of the metropolis through depression of trade.

The Dutch Club in London celebrated its annual festival last Saturday night at the Criterion, under the presidency of the Dutch Minister, Count Van Bylandt. The company included Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., and many English friends of the Dutch living in London.

A violent tempest, accompanied by storms of snow and hail, visited the west of Scotland last Saturday evening. On the Highland Railway a train was imbedded in the drift for the night. Considerable injury was done to shipping, and several accidents are reported.

The second part of the report of the Boundary Commissioners relating to England and Wales was issued last Saturday. It fully explains the principles upon which the Commissioners have been guided both in counties and boroughs, and states that eighty-one local inquiries have been held by sub-commissioners.



THE BATTLE OF ABU KLEA: REPULSE OF THE ARAB CHARGE.
DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Opposition attack upon the Government virtually began on the day the Session was resumed. It was boldly and vigorously opened in his most cutting style by the Marquis of Salisbury on Thursday week in the House of Lords, which was well attended, the Princess of Wales, the Marchioness of Salisbury, and the Countess of Rosebery being among the ladies noticed in the balconies. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge occupied their accustomed seats on the front cross-bench; and it was observed that the Marquis of Ripon made his first reappearance in the House since his return from India. Earl Granville lost no time in placing upon the table fresh papers on the Egyptian Troubles. At the outset he had the satisfaction of announcing the approaching successful issue of the negotiations with the Powers for the settlement of the financial difficulty in Egypt. There the satisfaction of the Foreign Secretary ended. The noble Earl pronounced a glowing eulogy on the late General Gordon, whose mission to Khartoum he proceeded to justify, as he likewise did the dispatch of the fruitless Gordon-rescue expedition up the Nile. Finally, Lord Wolseley was given *carte blanche* "to check the advance of the Mahdi, and for that purpose to destroy his power at Khartoum." Then came Lord Salisbury's opportunity. The noble Marquis made good use of it. With his habitual clearness of articulation and exemplary distinctness of thought and of speech, he gave the House a foretaste of the vigour with which he intended to assail the Government when the hour should come to deliver his formal indictment against the Ministry. Lord Salisbury lamented the loss of "our Christian hero"; but pertinently added—

We wish to know that these exertions, which will cost us so much in precious treasure and far more in precious blood, will not be absolutely thrown away, and that we shall not retire from Egypt leaving behind no record of our presence except the mischief and the confusion we have wrought, and the bones of the unhappy soldiers who have been slain.

The roll-call of the dead was further increased on the following day, when it was the melancholy duty of Lord Morley to substantiate the report of Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart's death, in deploring which the Under-Secretary for War also seized the occasion to lament the loss of another gallant Commander in the Soudan, General Earle.

There are necessarily wheels within wheels in the Imperial policy of the Government of so extended an Empire as ours. It is possible that, if the truth were known, a graver reason than the initiation of military operations on a larger scale in the Soudan led the Ministry to announce yesterday week the embodiment of the Militia.

When the Commons reassembled on Thursday week, the House itself naturally became the subject of much interest at first. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Obviously, the glaziers and upholsterers had profited by the recent dynamite explosion within the House. After a glance at the plain ground-glass panes that temporarily filled the places of the shattered stained-glass windows, the eye rested with some degree of pleasure upon the new green leather benches, which quite brightened the inconveniently small and badly ventilated chamber. The gaily becloaked Sheriffs of London merited a vote of thanks, soon after prayers, for infusing a little colour into the usually dry proceedings. In brilliant attire, they boldly took their stand at the bar, and formally petitioned that the City should not be deprived of the two seats doomed by the Redistribution Bill. Clear as a bell was the voice of the spokesman sheriff.

Careworn, and his natural pallor seemingly enhanced by his being in mourning, Mr. Gladstone appeared to be the personification of anxiety as he took his seat on the Treasury bench, receiving as he did so but a very faint tribute of cheering from Ministerialists. Ex-Ministers on the front Opposition bench, on the other hand, looked in the best of spirits. They manifestly hoped power was almost within their grasp once more. There was the old familiar ring in the lusty cheers which greeted Sir Stafford Northcote when he lifted his ordinarily mild voice above its usual compass, and gave notice of his Resolution of Censure. Comparatively faint-hearted were the Liberal cheers in response. Hence, it was not surprising that it was in his most subdued tones Mr. Gladstone explained the present military situation in the Soudan. Quite conversationally did the Prime Minister state that the policy of "the evacuation of the Soudan by Egypt" had undergone no change; that the fall of Khartoum, with the lamented death of General Gordon, entailed new military duties, which would render it incumbent on Lord Wolseley to "overthrow the power of the Mahdi" either at once or in the autumn; and that, to ensure the success of the undertaking, reinforcements had been sent to Souakin, to take action against Osman Digna and to lay a railway line to Berber. The Premier added that both General Gordon and Lord Wolseley had commenced with peaceful overtures to the Mahdi, and that, though the present position did not admit of a repetition of such negotiations, the Government would not decline to receive any message from the Soudan. Sir Stafford Northcote's apt commentary on Mr. Gladstone's statement was followed by the bringing forward of the Redistribution Bill, precedence for which was secured by the Premier at the next sitting of the House.

Sir Stafford Northcote spoke with so much spirit, and with such point and good feeling on the re-opening night, when he completely made himself the mouthpiece of the House by his earnest tribute to General Gordon and his patriotic praise of the public spirit shown by Australia in offering to send Volunteers to the Soudan, that considerable disappointment was occasioned by the lame speech he made on Monday in introducing the following Motion of Censure:—

That a humble Address be presented to the Queen, humbly representing to her Majesty that the course pursued by her Majesty's Government in respect to the affairs of Egypt and the Soudan has involved a great sacrifice of valuable lives and a heavy expenditure without any beneficial result, and has rendered—that is, the course pursued by the Government has rendered—it imperatively necessary, in the interests of the British Empire and of the Egyptian people, that her Majesty's Government should distinctly recognise, and take decided measure, to fulfil, the special responsibility now incumbent on them to assure a good and stable Government to Egypt and to those portions of the Soudan which are necessary to its security.

The Leader of the Opposition raised his voice considerably; but, in reciting the alleged sins of omission and commission on the part of the Government, culminating in the death of General Gordon and the fall of Khartoum, he failed to furnish an alternative policy. Mr. John Morley, appropriately speaking from the corner seat generally occupied by Mr. John Bright, improved his Parliamentary reputation by the lofty and ably-reasoned speech in which he moved an amendment to the effect that the House regretted the decision of the Government to employ the forces of the Crown to overthrow the Mahdi.

Mr. Gladstone, throwing off the reserve of the first night, rose on Monday to the height of the situation, and in his most trenchant and earnest manner marshalled his arguments antagonistic to both the resolution and the amendment. After a magnificent eulogium of General Gordon, he boldly claimed that the safety of Egypt had been maintained by the military operations in the Soudan, and that the slave trade had been checked. As a matter of course, the Premier traversed much of the ground he rapidly covered on the Thursday. The

gist of his reply to Sir Stafford Northcote was that his attack was only a repetition of the case brought by the right hon. Baronet against the Government in May last. Mr. Gladstone did not vouchsafe any new disclosure of policy; but cheerily appealed, in a stirring and animated peroration, to the Majority to accord the Ministry a vote of confidence. Should they be honoured by such a vote, the right hon. gentleman said in conclusion—

We shall endeavour to maintain the honour of the British name, to fulfil every engagement into which we have entered, directly or constructively, and to discharge every duty, onerous though it may be, which is inseparable from a crisis of this kind in the possessions of a great and a world-wide Empire (Ministerial cheers).

It was greatly to be regretted that the continuation of the debate on Tuesday was delayed for some hours by the Parnell group of Irish members, one of the most irreconcilable of whom, Mr. William O'Brien, who has an ungovernable native tendency to white heat and obstinacy, had to be put in force for a week for the mulish persistence with which he sought to obtrude a local Irish matter on the attention of the House. The Speaker's power of Closure had also to be put in force to arrest the clamour of the Irish Party, which, incapable of ruling its own temper, sets up to Home-Rule Ireland. After the farce, the drama was resumed. Sir John Lubbock offered the Government some rational advice, which was clearly not thrown away upon Mr. Trevelyan, who made an excellent speech, and said all that could be said in justification of the military operations, which were rendered necessary, he said, to ensure the safety of Lord Wolseley's troops. He added, that the Government would not object to negotiate, by-and-by, with the Mahdi. The next noteworthy speech of the evening was Mr. Goschen's. That right hon. gentleman distinctly said he would vote against the Government unless they made a more satisfactory statement as to what they intended to do in the Soudan. Adjourned till Thursday, the debate in the Commons is expected to result in a narrow majority for the Ministry on Friday night.

In the Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury may not improbably secure a victory over the Government, as he has done before. But it appears that the adverse votes of the Lords have no effect whatever upon the Government.

OBITUARY.

CAMPBELL OF ISLAY.

John Francis Campbell, of Islay, F.G.S., chief of the well-known and highly allied family of Islay and Schawfield, late one of the Grooms-in-Waiting to the Queen, died at Cannes on the 17th inst. He was born Dec. 29, 1822, the only son of the late Mr. Walter Frederick Campbell, M.P. for Argyllshire, by his first wife, Lady Eleanor Charteris, daughter of the seventh Earl of Wemyss, and was apparently heir to the beautiful estate of Islay, but that property was sold by his father. He inherited, however, the representation of a race still held in honour and esteem by the Highlanders. Devoted to the study of geology, and other scientific pursuits, he was also a learned Gaelic scholar, and passed much of his time in collecting by the firesides of the Scottish peasants traditions and stories in the Gaelic language. His father married, for his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Stephen Thomas Cole, and niece of the Earl of Derby, by whom he had one son, Captain Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell (who succeeded his brother, whose death we record, as Groom-in-Waiting, and is now Campbell of Islay), as well as four daughters—Mrs. Bromley Davenport, of Baginot; Lady Mackenzie, of Gairloch; Mrs. West; and the Countess Granville. Lady Charlotte Campbell, grandmother of the late Campbell of Islay, daughter of John, fifth Duke of Argyll, was one of the most famed beauties of her time, and a popular authoress, under the name of her second marriage, Bury.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mrs. Catherine Hume-Rothery, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Hume, the well-known M.P.

Mrs. Lowell, wife of the United States Minister, at the American Legation in London, on the 19th inst.

Lady Mary Lumsden, widow of Mr. James Grant Lumsden, H.E.I.C.S., and sister of the present Earl of Stamford, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-one.

Augusta, Lady Platt, widow of the Hon. Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, Baron of the Exchequer, on the 16th inst., at 61, Queen's-gardens, in her eighty-ninth year.

Louisa, Lady Burrard, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Burrard, second and last Baronet, of Lymington, and daughter of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., on the 17th inst., at Holmfield, Lyndhurst, aged eighty-three.

The Rev. George Francis Coke, M.A., of Lomore, Herefordshire, Vicar of Titley, a descendant of George Coke, Bishop of Hereford, one of the twelve Bishops imprisoned by Parliament, on the 13th inst., at the Priory, Titley.

The Hon. Emily Noel Hill, second daughter of Richard, fourth Lord Berwick, and sister of the fifth Baron and of the present Peer, on the 14th inst., at Coton Manor, near Shrewsbury, aged seventy-seven years.

Captain Cecil Godschall Johnson, Knight of the Orders of San Fernando and of Isabella la Católica of Spain, late Queen's Foreign Service Messenger, on the 11th inst., at Calais, in his seventy-first year. He was a son of Mr. Johnson, for many years her Majesty's Consul at Antwerp.

Mr. Robert Archibald Douglas-Gresley, of High Park, county Worcester, J.P. and D.L., Lord of the Manor of Salwarpe, on the 13th inst. in his ninety-first year. The second son of the Rev. Robert Douglas, Rector of Salwarpe, he assumed the additional surname of Gresley, in compliance with the will of Mr. Philip Gresley.

Mr. George Everest, C.B., on the 21st inst., at his residence, Bexley House, Southfield, Wandsworth, in his eightieth year. Mr. Everest, who was the only son of the late Mr. John Bentham Everest, of Bodmin, Cornwall, was for upwards of fifty years in the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, where for many years he held the important position of chief of the criminal branch. In recognition of his long and meritorious services he was created a C.B. in 1877.

Mr. Walter Carruthers, one of the managing proprietors and editors of the *Inverness Courier*, at Gordonville, Inverness, on the 20th inst., in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was one of the sons of the late Dr. Robert Carruthers, whose literary accomplishments and amiable personal character gained high esteem both in England and in Scotland; while Mr. Walter Carruthers himself was an able journalist, and was the writer of many acceptable essays on Highland scenery and local history, some of which were contributed to this Journal. His death is much regretted by a large circle of friends and neighbours.

A meeting, at which Sir Charles Mills, M.P., presided, was held in the City on Tuesday, at which a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of a closer commercial and political relationship between the Mother-country and the Colonies.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Margaret and Prince Arthur of Connaught, left Osborne on Thursday morning, the 19th inst. The Duchess of Albany, with Princess Alice and the infant Duke of Albany, took leave of her Majesty on her return to Claremont, and crossed over in the *Ellin*, Commander Lynnes. The Queen having crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht, travelled by the South-Western Railway to Windsor, arriving there at ten minutes to one o'clock. Afterwards the Queen inspected the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards previous to their departure for the Soudan, the officers being presented to her Majesty by General Ponsonby. Her Majesty has caused inquiry to be made into the case of the wives and children of the married soldiers of the 3rd Grenadier Guards, and the Duke of Cambridge has taken measures to provide accommodation for those families who may be in want of it. Princess Beatrice and the members of her Majesty's household attended Divine service in the private chapel on Sunday morning. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), who has been visiting the Queen, left Windsor Castle on Monday. The Queen has forwarded an autograph letter to the Colonial Secretary, expressing her warm and grateful feelings to the Colonies for their proffered aid in the Soudan. It is expected that the Queen and Princess Beatrice will reside at Windsor Castle till about the close of next month, when they proceed to Darmstadt, in order to attend the confirmation of the Hereditary Duke of Hesse. Her Majesty and the Princess go later on to Aix-les-Bains, returning, after a short stay on the Continent, to Windsor Castle.

The *Gazette* announces that the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty on Monday, March 2, and on Saturday, March 14 next, at two o'clock.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Stephenson, R.N., and Mr. Knollys, arrived at Marlborough House on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., from Cannes. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princess Louise, went to the House of Lords. The Prince visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Duchess of Cambridge. The Prince and Princess, with Prince George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, inspected the 2nd Battalion of Coldstream Guards on Saturday morning, previous to their departure for Egypt, and wished them good health, Godspeed, and safe return. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince George, were present at the Handel Society's concert at St. James's Hall. The Prince and Princess, Prince George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, were present at Divine service on Sunday. On Monday the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge visited Aldershot to select a site for the statue of the Duke of Wellington. Their Royal Highnesses examined the statue now lying at the Ordnance Store, and having inspected several proposed sites, decided, it was understood, on Round Hill, at the rear of All Saints' Church. Afterwards the Royal visitors lunched at Government House, the residence of Sir A. Alison, General in Command. The Prince and Princess witnessed the performance of "As You Like It" at the St. James's Theatre in the evening. On Tuesday morning the Prince was present at a meeting of the Royal Commission on the Dwelling-places of the Working Classes, at 8, Richmond-terrace. In the evening his Royal Highness was at the House of Lords. The Princess presided at a meeting at Lansdowne House, the residence of Lord Rosebery, in the afternoon, of the members of the Ladies' National Aid Association (Soudan and Egypt). Donations amounting to £600 were announced. Princess Beatrice visited the Prince and Princess in the afternoon. The Duchess of Albany likewise visited their Royal Highnesses, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess and their daughters attended the performance at Covent Garden Theatre in the evening.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne paid a visit to the Mansion House last Tuesday, on the occasion of the presentation to the Marquis of the freedom and livery of the Tin-Plate and Wire-Workers' Company.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

We are authorised to announce that the Prince and Princess of Wales will go to Ireland early in April, and will visit several parts of the country. At the request of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the holding of a Levée by the Prince of Wales, and a Drawingroom by the Princess of Wales, on her Majesty's behalf, in Dublin Castle.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Mr. George Buchanan, youngest son of the late Sir Andrew Buchanan, with Lady Georgina Bathurst, was solemnised on Wednesday afternoon, by special license, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The bride, who was given away by her father, Earl Bathurst, wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels lace and pearls, with long train, a wreath of orange-blossoms, and veil of Brussels lace. She was attended by five bridesmaids, three being children—namely, Lady Evelyn Bathurst, Miss Geraldine Ponsonby, Miss D. Hankey, Miss T. Lister, and Miss Stepany—who wore frocks with short draperies and full bodies of cream crêpe cloth trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and waistbands with hanging bows of geranium velvet and coloured velvet toques. Their bouquets were snowdrops. The best man was Mr. Ralph Paget.

Sir William Muir was inducted to the Principalship of Edinburgh University last Saturday.

Mr. William Hepworth Mercer took the One Hundred Guinea Scholarship in Real Property Law in the Inner Temple.

Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. have received the appointment of sole official agents for India in connection with the Colonial and Indian exhibition to be held in London in 1886.

The President and Council of the Society of Architects will give a conversazione in the Floral Hall, Covent-garden, next Monday evening.

Mr. Sheriff Faudel Phillips presided last Saturday at the annual meeting of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, when Sir R. A. Cross, M.P., distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful students. Lord Norton and several members of Parliament subsequently spoke.

"Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes," has attained its eleventh year of publication. The object of this work, which is to include in one general alphabetical list all those who have any definite position, is thoroughly carried out. It is a most useful work.

The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain C. Hollaar, of the Dutch fishing-smack *Zee-en-Sandbourd*, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crews of the two British fishing-vessels, the *Clara* and *Elizabeth*, of Hull, and the *Turkair*, of Peterhead, which were abandoned at sea in the year 1884.

MUSIC.

The specialties of last week occurred too late for notice until now. On the Thursday evening, at St. James's Hall, the Bach Choir gave its first concert of its new season, conducted by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. In accordance with the recent extension of plan beyond its original limitation, the programmes have been allowed to include music by other composers than the great master by whose name the institution is distinguished. At last week's concert there was but one piece by Bach, the Pastoral symphony from his "Christmas Oratorio," which was given with the "Oboi d'amore" parts as originally written, instruments of this obsolete kind having been manufactured for the occasion. The concert opened with Mr. C. H. H. Parry's setting of scenes from Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," an ambitious work, in the ultra-modern school, that was noticed by us on its production at the Gloucester Festival of 1880. The programme closed with "The Star of Bethlehem," a short oratorio, by Friedrich Kiel, of Berlin, a composer of sterling merit. The work contains some good choral writing, in which the composer gives proof of his high proficiency in the use of the scientific resources of his art. The solo music—which is not particularly interesting—was well sung by Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss H. Wilson, and Mr. E. Lloyd; these artists and Mr. W. H. Brereton having also been the soloists in Mr. Parry's music. The performances generally were of high efficiency. The Bach choir will give a special concert at the Royal Albert Hall, on March 21, in celebration of the bicentenary of Bach's birth, when his Mass in B minor ("Die Höhe Messe") will be grandly rendered, conducted by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, and with the co-operation of the members of Mr. H. Leslie's choir.

The Handel Society gave its inaugural public concert at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, when "Saul" was performed, this being one of the several commemorations of the bicentenary of the composer's birth. The most important of all will be the great Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace in June, given in anticipation, by one year, of its regular triennial recurrence. Saturday's performance of "Saul" was one of considerable merit, although the executives were nearly all amateurs. The principal solo vocalists were Misses E. Green and Ellicott, Mrs. Tuer, Mr. L. Benson, Mr. Pownall, and the Hon. S. G. Lyttelton. Some members of the orchestra, including Mr. A. Burnett as leader, were professional, as were the conductor, Mr. F. A. W. Docker, and the organist, Mr. E. G. Croager. "Saul" had been but little heard for many years before, and the society may do good service by reviving other neglected works of Handel.

The bicentenary of Handel's birth has just been celebrated at Halle, his native town, where a statue was erected to his memory in 1859, the centenary of his death. Towards the cost of this statue—about £1200—nearly one third was contributed by England, where Handel passed the greater part of his life, and produced his grandest works, his immortal series of English oratorios.

The second of this year's Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace took place last week, when the late Joachim Raff's Symphony, "Im Winter," was produced for the first time there. The work is the last of a set of four composed in illustration of the seasons, that now referred to being one of many symphonies left by the prolific composer, whose productivity may be inferred from its opus number being 214. The four divisions of the work now referred to contain some very effective and characteristic writing, with masterly command of orchestral varieties. The first and two last movements have characteristic headings, "The First Snow," "At the Fireside," and "Carnival," the second movement being without any assigned purpose. Although generally diffuse, and in some places laboured, there is much that is interesting, with some masterly varieties and contrasts. The concert included Mr. Max Pauer's skilful execution of Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, and unaccompanied solos, and the refined singing of Mlle. M. de Lido in an aria by Verdi and a cavatina by Gounod.

The last of Mr. John Boosey's afternoon "London Ballad Concerts," of the present series, took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday—the last evening concert of the season being announced for next Wednesday.

Signor Mario-Costa's concert at Prince's Hall, on Tuesday evening, drew a fashionable attendance. Several of his own compositions were favourably received, Miss Carlotta Elliot, Mr. Isidore de Lara, and other vocalists having contributed to the performances, which also included pianoforte solos by Signor Albanesi.

The programme of Mr. Max Pauer's pianoforte recital at Prince's Hall, on Wednesday, comprised examples of various schools, old and new, classical and brilliant.

Of the opening concert of the seventy-third season of the Philharmonic Society, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, we must speak next week; as also of a matinee of Schubert's music at Prince's Hall on Friday afternoon, and of the Sacred Harmonic Society's concert in the evening, when Handel's "Belshazzar" was announced for performance in celebration of the bicentenary of the composer's birth.

The celebrated Heckmann quartet party has announced three concerts, the first of which was to take place last Thursday, the remaining dates being March 3 and 10. The performances of the party have elicited strong commendations from the Continental press. Of their merits we must speak next week.

Mlle. Louise Douste (De Fortis)—a skilful young pianist—announced a recital at Prince's Hall on Thursday afternoon, with a good programme including the co-operation of MM. Kornfield and Whitehouse (violin and violoncello), and Miss Griswold as vocalist.

The Promenade Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre are still proceeding. The conductorship has been transferred to M. Riviére, formerly well known in the same capacity at the Covent Garden promenade concerts. He entered on his new engagement last Saturday, when he was warmly welcomed.

Mr. Carl Arnbruster is to deliver a series of lectures (with musical illustrations) on "The Life, Theory, and Works of Richard Wagner," at the Royal Institution, beginning this (Saturday) afternoon.

The fourth of Mr. W. Carter's National Festival Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall is announced for this evening, when the programme will consist largely of Welsh music.

The new comic opera (on a Japanese subject) by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan is expected to be produced, at the Savoy Theatre, on March 14.

The anniversary festival of that excellent institution the Royal Society of Musicians is to take place at St. James's Hall on May 7, when the chair will be taken by Mr. Santley.

Music will form an important feature in the arrangements for the forthcoming International Inventions Exhibition at South Kensington. A special committee, of eminent authorities, has been appointed for the organisation of an illustrative exemplification of inventions, designs, and discoveries in reference to music, from ancient times to the present day. Instruments of various kinds and periods, old

musical manuscripts and printed music paintings, engravings, and drawings, and other matters in relation to the art, will be displayed. There will also be competitive performances of various kinds. The King of Siam—an exhibitor—will send a native band, and the celebrated Strauss orchestra of Vienna will be engaged.

"The Alexandrine Gavotte," by Marie Antoinette Kingston (Chappell and Co.), is a very bright pianoforte piece, in which the quaint old dance form is happily reflected, with a rich variety of modern harmonic treatment that contrasts charmingly with the antique style of the main subject. As the work of a very young lady (the daughter of a distinguished journalist and critic), the piece holds out good promise for future productions.

"Tziganka," is the title of a waltz, on Russian gipsy melodies, by H. Sutherland Edwards, whose combination of literary and musical skill is well known. The waltz possesses a distinctive character not often met with in pieces of this hackneyed form. The themes are in themselves charming, and are happily adapted to the waltz rhythm. Messrs. Boosey and Co. are the publishers.

NEW BOOKS.

The compact history of the *Flemish School of Painting*, by Professor A. J. Wauters, and translated by Mrs. Henry Rosell (London: Cassell and Co., Limited, 1885), is another of those excellent art manuals which we owe to the intelligent direction of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris. For the last two or three years, volumes by distinguished specialists on the history, technique, and processes of art have been issued, at a price which places them within the reach of all students. It is much to be regretted that our Science and Art Department does not display a similar interest in educating popular taste, instead of limiting its efforts to merely collecting specimens, of which it is at no pains to explain the relations towards past or contemporary art. The present series of translations, it is true, is stated to be edited by the Principal of the National Art-Training School at South Kensington Museum, but there is nothing to lead one to suppose that Mr. Sparkes is acting in any official capacity. Be that as it may, Professor Wauters' survey of the Flemish artists is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of what has been, perhaps, the most restless school of painting in Europe. It was in Flanders that the revolt against conventionalism in missal painting first declared itself, that landscape painting first took root, that the use of oil colours was first recognised, and where both genre and animal painting first found favour amongst artists of the foremost rank. This long rôle of fame included in its first or Gothic period the Van Eycks, Van der Weyden, Memling, and the school of Bruges, whose works cover the greater part of the fifteenth century. With the sixteenth century began the migration of Flemish artists towards Italy, whence they were soon to return, attracted by the development of the wealth of Antwerp and the encouragement there given to art. Meanwhile, however, the National School was to enjoy a brief though brilliant career. Amongst its leaders were Peter Pourbus and his son; the Claessens, who belonged to Bruges; the imitators of Matsys, such as Van Hemessen, Van Romerswael; the Cleve family, who were claimed by Antwerp; Vermeyen, Gassel, and others, who lived near Brussels; and Henry Blès, the glory of Liège. Perhaps the most characteristic trait of the Flemish school is its family tradition of art. It would seem, as Professor Wauters remarks, "that art, on entering a family, turned the heads of all its members—brothers, sons, wives, and daughters, all seemed equally ardent in the pursuit; and thus it not infrequently happens that, as in the case of the Floris (Van Vriendt), the Van Orleys, the Van Cleves, the Coxies, and the Francks, we meet with half a dozen painters of the name, the number increasing in each succeeding generation. Of the Italianised Flemish or Romanists who shone in the sixteenth century were Lucas de Heere, Adrian Key, and the elder Breughel. Eight years after Breughel's death, Rubens was born; and with him and Vandyck, at once his pupil and his instructor, we touch the highest point which Flemish art attained. But it was Rubens who was to influence for all time the direction of Flemish art. Jordaens and Crayer, no less than Snyder, the animal-painters; Teniers, and the genre painters, alike owe their love of colour, of movement, and arrangement to the great Antwerp artist. In some measure, too, Rubens may fairly claim to have perfected Flemish landscape art, of which Sieberechts, Huysmans, and Neefs are the principal exponents; and the founder's influence was strong enough to keep it alive and flourishing until the eighteenth century sounded the curfew of Continental painting and the angelus of English art. Of late days, Flemish art, as it is now called, Belgian art has revived in no small degree under the influence of Leys, Wappers, Gullait, Portaels, Clays, and E. Wauters, the brother of the learned professor and archivist whose history we have taken as the text for these remarks, and which we cordially recommend as a handy travelling companion to all who set out in the pursuit of art-treasures in Belgium and elsewhere. The translation by Mrs. Rosell is very fairly accurate, and the numerous illustrations give additional interest and point to the text.

A volume, at once eminently learned and readable, has been just published entitled *Coins and Medals, their Place in History and Art*, by the authors of the British Museum Official Catalogue, edited by Stanley Lane-Poole, with numerous illustrations (Elliot Stock). The subject is treated in a popular style, so as to win attention from the reader who comes to it without previous knowledge. "In the following chapters," writes the editor, "we have attempted to show what coins can teach us, what is their value as documents of history and monuments of art, and what relations they bear to other branches of historical, artistic, and archaeological research"; and he adds that, while the book is primarily intended for the general reader, it will be found of service to the antiquary and collector of coins. By way of alluring the student, Dr. Reginald Stuart Poole writes a brief introductory chapter on The Study of Coins. Just as we read the wonderful history of the Etruscans from the painted walls and pottery of their tombs, so do we acquire much of our knowledge of history from numismatics. But what a vast study it is! Dr. Poole observes that some may know Greek and Latin and modern European languages enough to begin the study of Greek and Roman money, but he adds—"Those who would enter the vast field of Oriental numismatics must be fortified with Arabic, Hebrew, Sanscrit, and Persian, besides adding Spanish and Russian to the other European languages still necessary for their work. Even they must pause beneath the Himalayas, nor dare to cross the Golden Chersonese unless they are prepared to master the uncouth languages and intricate characters of the further East." Pausing before this statement, even the ambitious student will probably decide that it is better to trust to the labours of others than to venture on this boundless field of research. He will be grateful, however, in common with all intelligent readers, for the amount of practical knowledge produced in

this handbook. The writers, it is needless to say, are all competent authorities on the special branches of numismatic, which they undertake to treat. We may add that book-lovers cannot fail to be pleased with the style in which the work is got up.

In the same form, and from the same publishing house, appears a curious and entertaining book entitled *Gleanings from the Natural History of the Ancients* (Elliot Stock), written or compiled by the Rev. M. G. Watkins. The reader in search of quaint stories about animals as real as the elephant and cat, or as mythical as the griffin, will find ample satisfaction in these pages. He is also referred to other sources of information, and if possessed with a taste for monsters, is recommended to read Topsell's "History of Four-footed Beasts," in which these strange creatures are not only described, but illustrated. "The Ancients" in this history are allowed a wide margin by Mr. Watkins. He quotes much from our old poets, and from some who, like Tickell and Somerville, rank with the moderns. His illustrations from English poets are, however, far from exhaustive; and in the chapter on the Horse, he even omits to mention the vivid and accurate description of Shakspeare in "Venus and Adonis." Very inadequate, to our thinking, is what may be called the modern portion of the chapter on "Gardens"; and Mr. Watkins appears to be most at home in collecting suggestive anecdotes from Greek and Roman sources—a task demanding much out-of-the-way reading. Conscientious labour seems to have been bestowed on the volume, and the result is highly creditable to the writer.

About life at the two chief English Universities the novelists have given us, if not enough or even too much, at any rate not a little, and a reader may, therefore, be cheered rather than dismayed to know that *Haco the Dreamer*: by William Sime (Remington and Co.), is described as "a tale of Scotch University life." For, though novelists have been by no means reticent about life at the Scottish Universities, the subject has not been so overdone, if memory and sensations may be trusted, as in the other cases mentioned, and is comparatively quite fresh, as well as absolutely diverse. The story is more like a burlesque than like a serious representation of life; and some of the burlesque is of a grim and ghastly kind. On the other hand, the serious portions have many points of beauty and excellence; and, above all, the tone is extremely wholesome and genial. It is a pretty tale, too, so far as there is any particular tale to tell: it just tells how a young medical student went to the University of Edinburgh, was gulled into the belief that he had accidentally killed a man by careless administration of chloroform, got into debt, neglected his studies, and, within a year or so of matriculation, married the pretty daughter of his father's "grieve" clandestinely, by those easy means which are familiar to all readers of stories about Scottish marriages. This young medical student is, of course, Haco, the novel's hero, who, being the son of a practical Scottish baronet, raised to that dignity for the eminence he has won and the wealth he has acquired in his profession of a surgeon, does not inherit the paternal qualities, talents, and tendencies, but the dreamy, poetical nature, together with the lovely hair, of the surgeon-baronet's departed wife. Haco, nevertheless, assumes an air of wishing to be even as his father was, and is consequently sent to the University of Edinburgh, where things seem to be conducted in a very curious way by very curious people, suggesting something between an English public school, a lunatic asylum, and a pot-house, and where he comes, as such a "softie" would be sure to come, to considerable grief, though to no sort of irremediable harm. In the description of his life at Edinburgh there are some very graphic, some very funny, some very grotesque, and some very instructive passages; and the "contortionist," who can dislocate himself at will, jerk his head about after the manner of a snake, and feign death to the deception of anybody but a great expert, is very droll, though perhaps more than a little vulgar and revolting. Altogether the story is well worth reading; the "grieve" and his family are admirable.

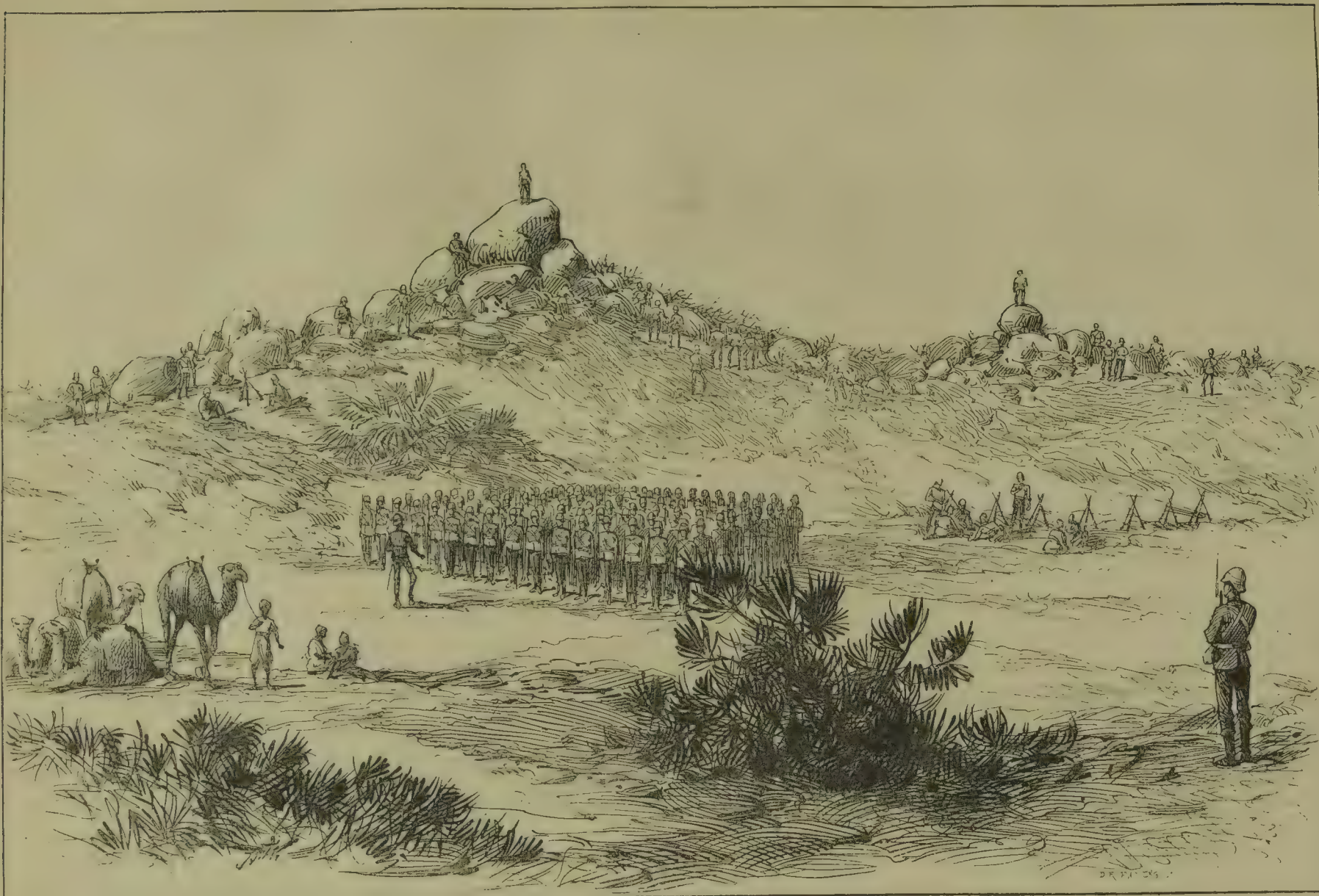
The celebrated chemist, philanthropist, and Quaker, William Allen, of Plough-court, who died at the close of 1843, has the misfortune, three years afterwards, to be buried a second time in three unreadable volumes. Under the doubtful title, *The Spitalfields Genius: the Story of William Allen, F.R.S., &c., retold by J. Fayle, B.A.* (Hodder and Stoughton), the effort is made to awaken a fresh interest in this truly good man. We do not think the attempt is wholly successful. Mr. Fayle deserves, no doubt, the credit of telling the story in his own way, but his method is irritating, disjointed, and just a little sensational. The biographer asks the "Gentle Reader"—a creature we imagined to be as extinct as the dodo—to walk into his "enchanted garden," a term, when associated with Allen, as inappropriate as "The Spitalfields Genius." There is no enchantment in his life, although there is much to interest; and there is no genius, but rather great powers, vigorously exercised, of acquisition and observation. Doubtless, as Carlyle said, "genius means transcendent capacity for taking trouble first of all"; but it means a great deal more, and no amount of trouble-taking will ever make a man a poet, a painter, or a scientific discoverer of the highest order. Allen's intellectual capacity was great, but the power he exercised was chiefly of a moral kind. It was his high principle, combined with good sense and the manliness that has its source in virtue, that made monarchs and statesmen proud to call themselves his friends. Mr. Fayle would have done well to attend more to chronology in his narrative, instead of carrying the reader backwards and forwards, to his annoyance and mystification. The account of the three marriages is curiously involved, nor is it exactly accurate, but errors of detail are of less consequence than the peculiar construction of the volume, which leads to repetition. The truth is, and indeed the reader will suspect this from the "Apologia" that serves as a preface, Mr. Fayle has aimed at originality in his "story," and not, as we have said, altogether successfully. It would be a mistake, however, to imagine that the little volume is a failure. We cannot praise it as a bit of literary art, but as the record of a life devoted to noble and wholly unselfish ends, it contains much of more than passing interest. Of Allen it may be said with a truthfulness seldom perhaps to be found upon tombstones that—

The actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in their dust.

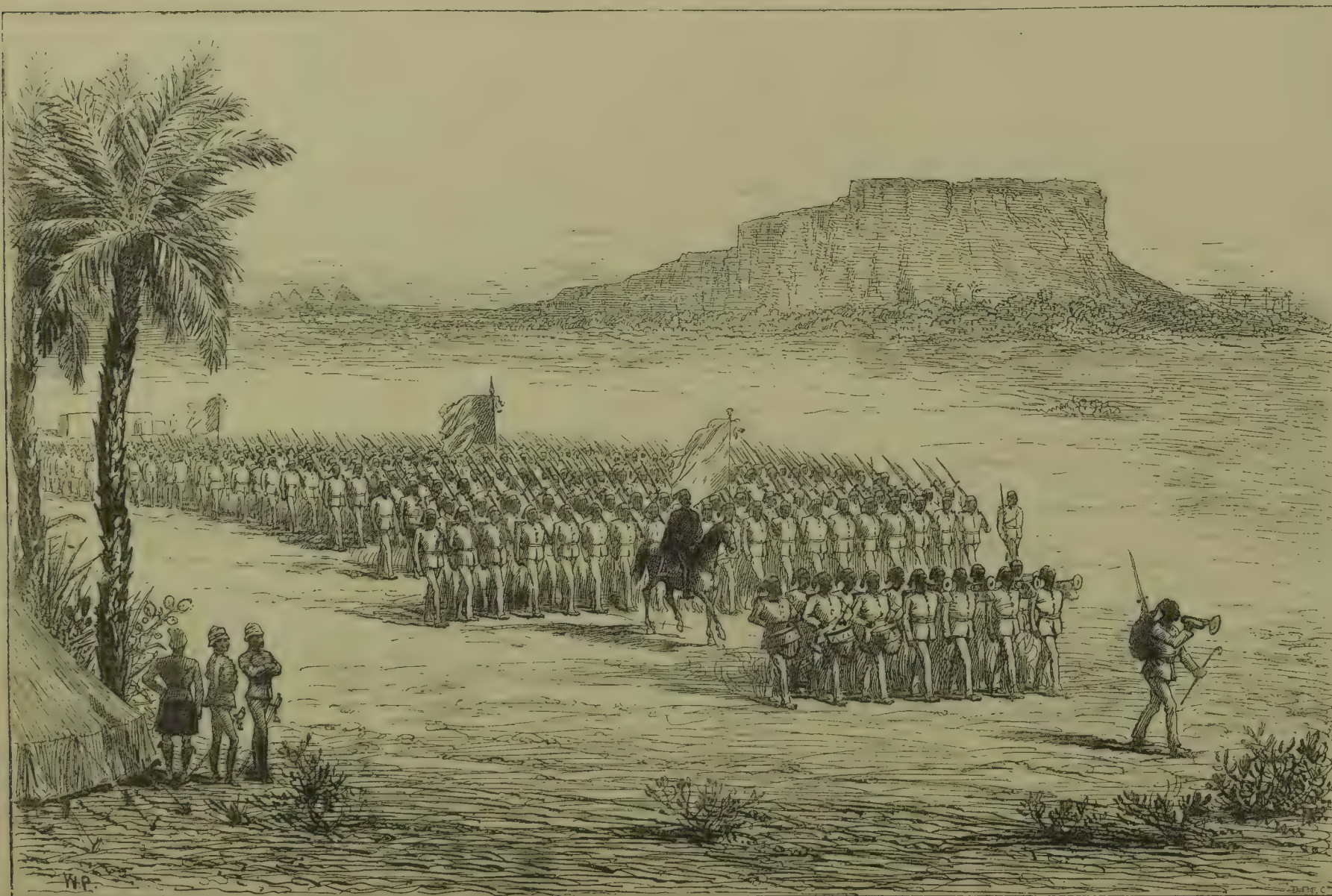
With the Lord Mayor at its head, an influential committee has been formed with the view of raising a fund to provide a national memorial of General Gordon.—Liverpool has resolved to establish a memorial of the late General Earle, who was a native of the city.

In London 2526 births and 1497 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 302 and the deaths 429 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 32 from smallpox, 31 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, and 11 from dysentery.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: SKETCHES BY MILITARY CORRESPONDENTS.



INSIDE THE ZEREBE WITH GENERAL EARLE'S FORCE AT KOBNIAT, NEAR THE FOURTH CATARACT OF THE NILE.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.



NUBIAN SOLDIERS, UNDER AHMED EFFENDI, WITH GENERAL EARLE'S FORCE UP THE NILE.
FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. C. COVENTY, 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

ISMAIL PASHA.

One of the most interesting personages in Europe at this juncture is his Highness Ismail Pasha, of whom we have much pleasure in presenting a fresh Portrait, from a photograph just taken by MM. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street. It is of particular moment to point out that the late General Gordon considered the restoration of Ismail Pasha would be the most satisfactory solution of the Egyptian Problem, which has been the source of so much anxiety to England in the past, and which again absorbs the attention of Parliament and the nation.

General Gordon, on the eve of his departure for Khartoum in the January of last year, happened to meet a friend of Ismail Pasha at a country house near Southampton. The hero whose tragic death we mourn was engaged at the time to proceed on the mission to the Congo for the King of the Belgians, and was unaware of the dangerous pilgrimage he was destined to set out for at the instigation of a knot of Ministers in Downing-street. It was accordingly quite as a disinterested commentator that General Gordon remarked, in the course of a long conversation—

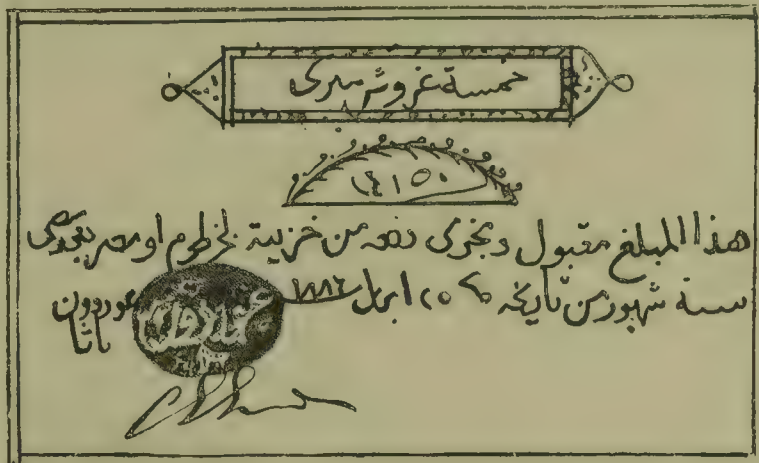
"Gloomy and fraught with danger as the outlook in the Soudan certainly is, I already see in the course of events some chance of the ultimate fulfilment of my constant prayers for the liberation of the Soudanese out of the hands of their cruel oppressors—the Slave Dealers. . . . Nothing has so much contributed to make the Mahdi's cause popular and his success possible as the weak administration, or pretence of administration, which has gone on at Cairo ever since Ismail was deposed. With the Arabs, nothing is so strong as power. Nubar may succeed, because he is capable of resisting the intrigues of Tewfik, which have hitherto been fatal to every one of his Ministers. It was my knowledge of Tewfik's weakness, and the certainty I felt of his failure, which induced me to throw up my command at Khartoum four years before. When I heard that my friend Ismail was no longer Khedive of Egypt, I first determined to hold the Soudan in his name, against all comers. How could I forsake one who was ever loyal in the support he gave me in my war against slavery and the slave dealers?"

Nor did General Gordon confine his praise of Ismail Pasha to the past. The intrepid English General, who sacrificed his life in defending Khartoum against the hosts of the Mahdi, at that same interview made use of these memorable and weighty words: "If Egypt is to have a Ruler or Regent capable of maintaining a really strong and efficient native Government, Ismail must be the man."

Every mind in England is so pre-occupied with the perilous expedition of Lord Wolseley to the Soudan that it may be seasonable to point out that it has been the lot of Ismail Pasha to grapple with a former rebellion on the Soudanese frontier, and to suppress it promptly. Born at Cairo in the Mohammedan year of the Hegira 1248 (the year 1830 of the Christian era), his Highness Ismail Pasha is the second of the three sons of Ibrahim Pasha, the victorious conqueror of Syria. In his youth, Ismail was educated at the military school of the Etat Major, in France, whence he returned to Egypt in 1849. It was while his uncle, the late Said Pasha, was Viceroy that Ismail successfully conducted the expedition of



ISMAIL PASHA, THE EX-KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.



ONE OF GORDON'S NOTES FOR MONEY, ISSUED DURING THE SIEGE OF KHARTOUM.

14,000 men to the Soudan frontier, and speedily overcame the rebellion. Succeeding to the Viceroyalty in the January of 1863, Ismail Pasha made his reign remarkable for the notable increase in the material prosperity of Egypt, observable alike in the traffic through the Suez Canal, towards the completion of which Egyptian revenue was freely lavished, and in the vast development of agriculture and commerce. To England, Ismail Pasha has ever been a staunch friend. For a variety of services willingly rendered, her Majesty bestowed upon Ismail Pasha the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and in the year 1867 his Highness was the honoured guest of the Queen on his visit to this country. That the great improvements effected by Ismail Pasha in Egypt burdened the country with an almost overwhelming debt everybody knows. But it is not so generally known that it was the extortionate rate of interest levied by the loan-mongers which in the end drove the Khedive to abdicate. By a decree of the Porte, his eldest son became his successor on Aug. 8, 1879. The rule of his son, Tewfik Pasha, having been but a melancholy record of failure after failure, it will appear to many that the British Government might do worse than re-establish the Khedive, who, profiting from his past lessons, would reasonably labour hard to bring order out of chaos, and to restore the prosperity of Egypt.

THE KING COUNTRY, NEW ZEALAND.

A paper on "The King Country, New Zealand," was read by Mr. Kerry-Nicholls on Monday evening before the members of the Geographical Society. Lord Aberdare presided, and there was an unusually large attendance.

The lecturer described in detail the physical features of the King Country, which is inhabited exclusively by the Maories, and is consequently a little-known region. European settlers being jealously excluded from the country, Mr. Nicholls found some difficulty in prosecuting his enterprise. His energy and determination, however, enabled him to surmount all obstacles. In the course of his journey he found that all the strata or rock formations from which gold, coal, iron, &c., are obtained exist in the country, while its extensive forests are rich in timber of the most varied kind. Among other valuable geographical discoveries made by Mr. Nicholls during his interesting journey was that there were not fewer than twenty-five rivers not published in the maps. Referring to the inhabitants, he expressed a decided opinion that the Maori race is rapidly on the decrease. In Cook's time it exceeded one hundred thousand, and in 1881 it was reduced to forty-four thousand. There is still, however, a large number of natives in the King Country; but, though he conversed with tattooed warriors of the old school, it is clear, he said, that this splendid type of savage will soon become extinct. Mr. Nicholls gave a glowing picture of the scenery and sun effects in the neighbourhood of Lake Taupo, a great sheet of water which receives the contributions of seventeen rivers, and described the volcanic and mountain formations of the country.

The lecture was illustrated with diagrams of the mountain and lake scenery, while a fine picture of a Maori chief was placed upon the platform. Several native weapons were also shown.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: FORT AT ABOU DOM, COMMANDING THE DESERT, ON GENERAL EARLE'S ROUTE UP THE NILE.
SKETCH BY THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. C. COVENY, 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.



ON THE ROAD TO METAMMEH: A BRITISH SQUARE.

DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Rochester is ordered away at once from home and all duty, until Easter.

A stained-glass window has been put up in Lambeth church to the memory of the late Archbishop Tait.

The Bishop of Newcastle (Dr. Wilberforce) on Tuesday evening subscribed the oath and took his seat in the House of Lords, in succession to the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. Charles Hamilton, M.A., chaplain and secretary to the Bishop of Quebec, has been elected to fill the See of Niagara, rendered vacant by the death of Bishop Fuller.

The Rev. William Cunningham, B.D., of Trinity College, has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer or Christian Preacher at Cambridge for the ensuing year.

The Rev. E. Bertram Davies, Curate of St. Luke's, Derby, has been presented to the vacant vicarage of Donisthorpe, Leicester.

The jubilee meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was held at the Mansion House on the 19th inst., and was addressed by the Bishop of Sodor and Man and several others. It is proposed to mark the occasion by raising £50,000 to extend the operations of the society.

At a meeting of the council of the Rochester Diocesan Society, held on Monday last, under this presidency of the Archdeacon of Southwark, a grant of £100 was made for the site for the Church of St. Catharine, Loughborough Park, and £125 for the site for a mission building in the parish of All Saints', Rotherhithe, where a mission is being started by members of Clare College, Cambridge.

The preachers at Westminster Abbey during March will be:—Sunday, 1st, at ten, the Rev. E. Price; at three, Rev. Frederick Ponsonby; at seven, Rev. Herbert Rowsell (St. Luke's, Shepherd's-bush). Sunday, 8th, at ten, Professor Momerie; at three, Canon Prothero; at seven, Rev. T. E. C. Welldon (Dulwich). Sunday, 15th, at ten, Canon Prothero; at three, Rev. Field Flower Goo; at seven, Rev. John Richardson (Vicar of St. John's, Darlington). Sunday, 22nd, at ten, Canon Prothero; at three, Rev. Dr. Wace (King's College, London); at seven, Canon Percival (Trin. Coll., Oxford). Sunday, 29th, at ten, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton; at three, Canon Prothero; seven, Rev. F. Chavasse (St. Peter-le-Bailly, Oxford).

MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORD SOCIETY.

The Justices of Middlesex have lately been directing a good deal of attention to the old records of the county, preserved at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell. Until about two years ago, these had been packed away in a very inadequate space, and were generally in a condition which made any examination of them impossible; but, the notice of the Justices having been called to the fact, application was made to the Historical MSS. Commissioners, who directed Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson to inspect them as well as the circumstances allowed, and to report upon them. As the result of this report, the documents have now been arranged, labelled, and indexed, and deposited in a newly constructed Muniment-Room, at a cost altogether to the county of more than £1000; and the full extent and value of the collection can for the first time be seen.

The Records commence in the third year of Edward VI. (1549), a date earlier than that of any other county records except those of Essex and the North Riding of Yorkshire, which, however, cannot compare with those of Middlesex in extent or interest. The Session Rolls form a series covering successive years from 1552, complete except as to a few in the earlier years; and of these Mr. Jeaffreson remarks, in an interesting passage, too long for entire quotation here, that they are of unusual value for documents of their class, owing to the practice of the Clerks of the Middlesex Justices to append at the foot of each recognisance a note of the matter to which it referred. And he adds that a careful manipulation of them "would yield a large addition to the materials of England's religious history from the records of the presentments of Catholic Recusants and the prosecutions of Protestant Dissenters in the seventeenth century; while from the indictments for seditious libels might be recovered to English literature the heart and life of many a curious tract that perished in the Stuart period in flames kindled by the common hangman."

The Sessions Books, commencing in 1639, fill more than 1700 volumes, and a series of Land Tax accounts of the various

parishes occupy 7000 books of various sizes. A series of orders of Court at Quarter Sessions from 1716 onward; oath rolls; registers of Papists' estates; convictions and appeals for holding conventicles; certificates of nonjurors, recusants, &c.; hearth and stove tax; accounts; orders of council concerning the Great Plague, together with a number of documents of a miscellaneous character, complete a collection of archives amounting to no less than 10,000 volumes, large and small, and nearly 5000 rolls and bundles. To quote Mr. Jeaffreson again, "the whole form a body of muniments which would enable a zealous and competent antiquary to produce an adequate history of the county from Elizabeth to Victoria."

In order to make this valuable collection generally available by producing a descriptive calendar of the whole and publishing a selection from such as appear most worthy of notice, a society has been formed under the name of the Middlesex County Record Society, of which the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, Viscount Enfield, is the President, and several of the largest owners of property in the county, including the Dukes of Devonshire and Westminster, are vice-presidents. The treasurer is Sir H. W. Gordon, K.C.B. The society has its head-quarters at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, and it is to be hoped that it will meet with the support which the interesting nature of its work demands.

Preliminary arrangements were made at a meeting at Bath on Tuesday for the visit of the Social Science Congress in October next.

The sixth annual London show of the Shire Horse Society opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Tuesday, and continued during the three following days.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, K.C.B., as Adjutant-General to the Forces, vice General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., now General Commanding-in-Chief in Egypt.

A meeting of the Fawcett Memorial Fund Committee, at which the Duke of Westminster presided, was held on the 20th inst., when Mr. Courtney, M.P., stated that the fund amounts to £2500. An executive committee was appointed to consider what steps should be taken to increase the fund, and in what way its purpose—the provision of additional facilities for the higher education of the blind—can be best attained.

The amounts which have been collected to reward the two boatmen, William Barnham and William Hudnott, for rescuing the young woman and two children from the Thames at Grove Park, Chiswick, on Dec. 31, were distributed in the club-room of the Chiswick Sailing Club last week by Mr. Pringle, who had undertaken to receive the contributions. The two men received £7 10s. each, and suitable presents were also made to three members of Mr. Maynard's family, who had given material assistance.

An appendix to the reports of the chief registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1883 gives the number of trades' unions in England and Wales as 210, with a total amount of funds of £529,587, an annual income of £358,286, and 249,653 members. In Scotland there are fourteen societies, with £16,891 in funds, an annual income of £12,394, and 12,940 members; and in Ireland there are twenty-two societies, with £3088 in funds, £7697 yearly income, and 3160 members.

Major James Gilden, 20, Phillimore-gardens, W., will be glad to receive subscriptions for the temporary relief of the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors ordered on active service. The Government "separation" allowance, together with that stopped from the pay of the soldier himself, amounts to 1s. per day for his wife and 3d. for each child; whereas the married women not on the strength of the regiment are wholly unprovided for. All sums received will be acknowledged and accounted for in the daily press.

While distributing prizes in Dublin on Tuesday evening to science and art students, the Lord Lieutenant made an allusion to the promised visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, and his remarks were enthusiastically cheered. His Royal Highness visited Ireland in 1856, in 1868, and in 1871. In 1868 his Royal Highness was accompanied by the Princess, and on each occasion he was most cordially received.—It is understood that before the visit takes place a meeting of the National League will be called to consider what course they shall advise the Irish people to take on the occasion.

LAW.

In the Queen's Bench on Monday, before Baron Pollock and a special jury, Mr. Edward Ivey sued Mr. Sims Reeves for damages for breach of contract by not singing at a concert. Mr. Sims Reeves pleaded that he had been prevented by illness from singing at the time; but, notwithstanding the evidence which he produced to sustain his plea, the jury found for the plaintiff, with £50 damages.

The Queen's Bench division gave judgment on Monday in a case of supreme importance to the personal liberty of Englishmen. Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Baron Huddleston held that Mr. Hillman, of Lewes, had been committed to a pauper lunatic asylum by two magistrates on an order improperly drawn up, and without due obedience to the forms of the law, and they directed that the order should be quashed.

In the case of a pauper charged at the Lambeth Police Court with neglecting to carry out the task on the hand-mill at the workhouse, Mr. Chance, before whom the hearing came, personally satisfied himself by taking a turn on the mill that the task was not beyond the strength of the prisoner, who thereupon promised that if he were released he would never come upon the parish again. The prisoner was accordingly discharged with a salutary caution.

A new method of robbery was described at the Mansion House Police Court last Saturday. A traveller was driving along Gracechurch-street with two bags of money in the front part of his vehicle. Two men drove close behind in a gig, and a third was running alongside. The latter drew a hooked stick from the gig, lifted the leather covering at the back of the traveller's cart, and drew out the bag of silver. He had been watched by a constable, who apprehended him with the bag in his hand. The two in the gig drove off, but turned into a *cul de sac*, where they were caught. The prisoners, named Clark, Hall, and Harrison, were committed for trial.

Cunningham and Burton were again brought up at Bow-street on Monday, and additional evidence was given identifying them with the dynamite outrages.

John Lee, the murderer of Miss Keyse at Babbacombe, was led upon the scaffold on Monday morning at Exeter Jail for execution. But the lever under the platform did not work properly; and, after three ineffectual attempts to carry out the sentence of the law, the convict was removed to his cell. Later in the day the Home Secretary resipied Lee, and his sentence will be commuted to penal servitude for life.

The annual festival of the City Dispensary was held on Tuesday evening at the Albion Tavern, Mr. Sheriff G. Faudel Phillips presiding, in the absence of the Lord Mayor. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of over £300.

The second musical demonstration by the Early Closing Association will be held at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) evening, consisting of a performance of vocal and instrumental music by employes in various wholesale and retail houses of business. Mr. J. Barnby will conduct.

The twelfth annual football-match between Oxford and Cambridge came off at Kennington Oval on Tuesday afternoon, under circumstances which left little to be desired. The players were very evenly matched, the ground was in fair condition, the weather was magnificent, and, best of all, the game was well contested. Cambridge won.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Tuesday afternoon at the winter meeting of the National Rifle Association, and in his speech said that the financial condition of the association was satisfactory. He stated that it was probable that no Snider ammunition would be required at Wimbledon this year, and that all the Volunteer shooting would be with the Martini-Henry. Australia and India have expressed their intention of sending teams annually to Wimbledon.

The "Directory of Directors for 1885" has just been issued by Mr. Thomas Skinner, of 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. The work is already well known as a nearly indispensable handbook to investors and those who would know "who's who" in that ever-increasing world of joint-stock companies. A company is known by its board as much as by its object, and it appears to be Mr. Skinner's purpose, in his various publications, to give to investors the means of judging for themselves as to this and all other material points. This book contains an account of 10,000 directors.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

J. and R. MAXWELL'S ANNOUNCEMENTS. 14 and 15, Shoe-lane; and 35, St. Bride-street, London.

NEW AND ORIGINAL NOVEL. In One Vol., at all Libraries, price 10s. 6d., **WHEN WE TWO PARTED.** By SARAH DOUDNEY, Author of "A Woman's Glory," &c. "Miss Doudney always writes well,"—Spectator.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE NAME IS TRUTH." In Three Vols., at all Libraries, 3s. 6d., **THE DAWN OF DAY.** By Author of "The Name is Truth." "This story is a protest against social prejudices; full of incidents and very interesting. It is a powerfully written novel."

CHEAP EDITION OF E. S. DREWRY'S NOVELS. Price 2s., boards; 2s. 6d., cloth; 3s. 6d., half mor. (post-free 4d.), **ONLY AN ACTRESS.** By E. S. DREWRY. Author of "On Dangerous Ground," &c. "Her descriptions are excellent, and her views on domestic life are of the highest. J. and R. Maxwell, Shoe-lane; and Libraries, Bookstalls, &c."

At all the Libraries. **FOUR NEW NOVELS.** MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAEDS' AFFINITIES. 2 vols. MRS. HENRY WOOD'S JOHNNY LUDLOW. Third series, 3 vols. MISS E. M. PEARD'S NEAR NEIGHBOURS. 2 vols. By the Author of "The House on the Marsh," A DOG WITH A BAD NAME. 3 vols. RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington-street.

Late M.P. for Warwickshire, **SPORT.** By W. BROMLEY DEVONPORT. FOX-HUNTING. COVERT-SHOOTING. SALMON-FISHING. DEER-STALKING. With 21 full-page and 24 smaller illustrations by Lieut.-Gen. Henry Hope Crendlecke, C.B. In a handsome crown 4to volume, 21s. [This day, a few copies of a large-paper edition will be issued, with extra full-page illustrations by Lieut.-Gen. Crendlecke. Forming a handsome volume in demy 4to. CHAPMAN and HALL, Limited.]

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 21, **THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE** for MARCH.

RAINBOW GOLD. By David Christie Murray. Book 2.—How Job Round began his Repentance. Chaps. 1.—III. A VERY OLD MASTER. RECOLLECTIONS OF BUDDHIST MONASTERIES. THE TWO CARNEGIES. Illustrated by Towneley Green. LEITCHARD. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE KNAVE OF HEARTS." Now ready, Vol. XXVIII. of the Family Story-Teller series, uniform with "The House on the Marsh," &c. price 1s., post-free, 1s. 2d.; in fancy cloth, 1s. 6d.; post-free, 1s. 8d. to be had at Book-stalls and Bookstalls.

A WOMAN'S LOVE-STORY. By the Author of "The Knave of Hearts," "Garden of Eden," &c. London: W. STEVENS, 42, Strand, W.C.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

The Opening Chapters of a NEW NOVEL by Mrs. RICHMOND RITCHIE (Miss Thackeray), Author of "The Village on the Cliff," &c., are published in MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE for MARCH.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. 305. For MARCH.

Price 1s. CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER. MRS. DYMOND. Chaps. I.—IV. By Mrs. Ritchie (Miss Thackeray). A CHAPTER OF ENGLISH HISTORY. ORANGE-BLOSSOM: SONNET. IRRESPONSIBLE OPINION. BLACKSTONE. EXPERIENCES OF A DAY-BOY AT A PUBLIC-SCHOOL. OLD MYTHOLOGY IN NEW APPAREL. THE SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE ELECTION OF CLEVELAND. A MILTONIC COUSIN. Chaps. VII.—IX. (Conclusion.) REVIEW OF THE MONTH. MACMILLAN and Co., London.

PRINCE EDWARD and PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES. An Illustrated Article, entitled "H.M.S. Barchante at the Antipodes," by Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales, and also the Opening Part of a New Story by BRET HARTE, entitled A SHIP OF '89. See THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for MARCH.

Profusely Illustrated. Price Sixpence; by post, Eightpence.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for MARCH, 1885, contains:—I. PRINCE EDWARD and PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES GOING DOWN A COAL-MINE IN AUSTRALIA. Engraved by J. D. Cooper, from a Photograph. II. H.M.S. BARCHANTE AT THE ANTIPODES. By Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales. With Illustrations. III. PRINCE EDWARD and PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES. By Grant Allen. With 11 Illustrations by H. Reynolds. IV. THE ART OF CASTING IN BRONZE. By George Simon. With 11 Illustrations. V. A SHIP OF '89 (to be continued). By Bret Harte. With Illustrations by Hugh Thomas. VI. PILGRIMAGES. By W. Minto. VII. A FAMILY AFFAIR (to be continued). By Hugh Conway. Author of "Called Back." MACMILLAN and Co., London.

Now ready, 1 vol., 8vo, 12s., with Map and upwards of 50 Illustrations by the Author.

ON THE TRACK OF THE CRESCENT: By Major E. C. JOHNSON, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., &c. With Map and 40 Illustrations. 13, Great Marlborough-street.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician (20 years) to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Ninth Edition, 2s. 6d. **ERUPTIONS; Their Real Nature.** London: G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge-road.

Second Edition, 1s., post free.

THE RADICAL CURE OF HEMORRHOIDS AND PROLAPSES. By GEORGE EDGLOW, M.D. HENRY BENSLEY, 34, Strand, W.C.

GORDON'S EPITAPH.—£5 5s. PRIZE. For conditions, see JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for MARCH. To be obtained through any Newsgent; or, post-free for 7d., from the Office, 56, Fleet-street, E.C.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.—An Illustrated Descriptive Account of the Campaign now proceeding in the Soudan, with Plans of the Battles, Portraits of the Commanders, and Pictures of the Leading Engagements, will be given in

RECENT BRITISH BATTLES. By JAMES GRANT, just commenced in Monthly Parts, 7d., which describes in detail the Wars in which Britain has been engaged during the last ten years in Egypt, Afghanistan, Zululand, the Transvaal, &c. With Part I. is issued a large Presentation Plate. CASSELL and COMPANY, Limited, Ludgate-hill, London.

"This admirable journal should gladden the hearts of the fair sex. The illustrations are, as usual, good, and the letter-press instructive."—Mid and Times.

MYRA'S JOURNAL. NOVELTIES FOR MARCH. A COLOURED FASHION PLATE. FULL-SIZED PAPER PATTERN of the Mostyn Paletot for a Little Girl.

DIAGRAM-MEET, containing Patterns of—(1) The Marino Mantle; (2) The Vervet Gorge; (3) The Babylon Costume for a Young Girl; (4) The Sylvester Costume for a Little Boy. NEW PARIS MODELS of MYRA'S ANSWERS. Trous-seaux. Screens and Screen Making. Hats on Garden. The Latest from Paris. ANSWERS on Dress, Health and Personal Attention. Etiquette, Manners, &c. NEEDLEWORK: Designs for an Embroidered Letter-rack and Egyptian Hand-screen. Table Cloth Border in Cross-stitch; D'Orsay in Gimpure d'Air; Edgings in Knitting, Crochet, Embroidery, &c.

MOORE FOR CHILDREN. SPINNINGS IN TOWN, by the same author. Price Sixpence; by post, 8d. MYRA and SON (late Girdle and on 15th), 39 and 40, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.

THE BEST FASHION JOURNAL PUBLISHED. **LE MONITEUR DE LA MODE,** A HIGH CLASS FASHION JOURNAL. Pattern sent and subscribed to by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The MARCH NUMBER contains

FOUR BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED FASHION PLATES. Expressly designed for this Journal, and Copyright.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES of LETTERPRESS, splendidly illustrated with

OVER ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS of the Latest Fashions from Paris, and New Serial Story, "Miss Hyde's Match-making."

A REVIEW OF THE A GLANCE AT THE LATEST CONFIRMATION DRESSES. THE COIFFURES OF WOMEN IN FRANCE. FASHIONABLE FINE-ART NEEDLEWORK.

Price One Shilling; by post, 1s. 2d. MYRA and SON (late Girdle and on 15th), 39 and 40, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

CRÈPE IMPÉRIAL. FOR MOURNING WEAR.

"MESSRS. JAY, of Regent-street, London, have a novel manufacture for black. It is all wool, and yet looks exactly like crêpe, as it has the crinkled or crimped surface which is inseparable from that fabric. It is solid, hard, most durable, being free from the elasticity of the more perishable silk crêpe, which it so closely resembles, and yet it is glossy. It appears under the name of 'Crêpe Impérial,' and is made up effectively into costumes for deep mourning, when it is not compulsory to trim with crêpe. The firm should be congratulated on introducing a fabric which will answer for the deepest mourning dress, and will wear as long as the mourner elects to use it."—Extract from "The Queen, the Lady's Newspaper." JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESSES.—Two guineas and 23 guineas each, with sufficient material for black included. The Newest and most fashionable style, and made of Non-Crushing silk Net. Pencil drawings of the same, postage free, on application. JAY'S.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

TO TAILORS AND WOOLLEN BUYERS. We are selling all classes of Woollen Goods and Tailors' Trimmings at Lower Prices than ever. Before buying your spring parcels, inspect our stock, or write for patterns, stating class of goods required. ALFRED BROWN and SONS, 8, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—Notice to Artists.—The days for receiving works of Painting, Architecture, and Engraving are Friday, Saturday, and Monday, March 27, 28, and 29; and for Sculpture, Tuesday, March 31. No works will, under any circumstances, be received after these specified dates. The regulations for exhibiting may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

FRED. A. EATON, Sec.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES for Painting. Hand-Screens, Blotting Books, Boxes, Paper Knives, &c. Descriptive Price-List post-free. Wm. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London, W.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Dies, &c. PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.; and 76, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

"THERE IS UNQUESTIONABLY" no better remedy in the whole world for all cough and throat troubles than KEATING'S LOZENGES, any medical man will assure you of this fact. Sold everywhere, at 13d. 1/6.

New and Enlarged Edition, post-free, 2s. 6d., **ON PARALYSIS, Loss of Power in the** Muscles or Joints, Locomotor Ataxy, Epilepsy, Neurasthenia, and other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Cord. A Practical Treatise explaining the Causes, Treatment, and Cure of these Diseases; with Directions for Diet. By S. BERRY NIBLETT, Lieutenant of the Royal College of Physicians. Published by Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of steel dies included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the discoverer of Chlorodyne, the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the "Times," July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31, 1883.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the "Medical Times," Jan. 12, 1884:—"I am prescribed scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each Bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 31, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. "The most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen are solicited to inspect the improvements made in the manufacture of Ford's Eureka Shirts, six for 30s., 40s., 45s., sent carriage paid by parcels post to your door. Illustrated self-measure and price-list free from the only makers. R. FORD and CO., 41, Foultry, London.

DRESS SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA different sizes and three different qualities, of the very finest Linen, to wear with one stand or three, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d. each. In single boxes ready for use, by parcels post free. R. FORD and CO., 41, Foultry, London.

ÆGIDIUS.—The only FLANNEL SHIRTS that never shrink in washing—not if washed one hundred times. Made in mixed colours, greys, drabs, browns. Write for patterns and self-measure. To be had only of R. FORD and CO., 41, Foultry, London.

ÆGIDIUS.—For Under-vests and Drawers. Made to order. Patterns and self-measure free by post. R. FORD and CO., 41, Foultry, London.

PLATT'S SPECIALITIES.
CAMBRIC POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, Linen Cambric, hemmed and washed, ready for use. The so-called Five-eighths (18-inch), 4s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 8s., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d. per dozen. The so-called Three-quarter (21-inch), 5s. 3d., 6s., 6s. 10d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 10s., 12s., 14s. 9d. per dozen. The so-called Seven-eighths (25-inch), 6s. 4d., 7s. 2d., 8s., 8s. 9d., 10s., 11s. 6d., 13s. 9d., 15s. 9d. per dozen. PLATT and CO., 77, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C., will send free to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland, on receipt of cash with order, not less than the 2 doz., at the doz. prices. N.B.—If not satisfactory, the handkerchiefs can be sent back, and others had or money returned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste, and as harmless as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this specific; after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Unequalled as a dressing. It causes growth, arrests falling, and its use defies detection. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials free. Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all principal Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world. Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.
A laxative and refreshing Fruit Lozenge.

TAMAR For CONSTIPATION, Ha morrhoids, Bile, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Cerebral Congestion.

INDIEN Prepared by E. GRILLON, Chemist of the Paris Faculty, 69, Queen-street, City, London.

GRILLON. Tamar, unlike Pills and the usual Purgatives, is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation, nor interferes with business or pleasure. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists, 2s. 6d. a Box, Stamp included.

THROAT AFFECTIONS, COUGHS, and COLDs are immediately relieved by Dr. LOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Nothing else gives such a refreshing night's rest. They taste pleasantly.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

"Le Follet" says:—The Louis Velveteen has already rejoiced in a longer reign in the world of fashion than that of any material within our recollection; and when we take into consideration that it is equally suitable for all occasions—an advantage no other fabric possesses—and that, whether employed as a complete dress, portions of toilettes, or trimmings, it is as effective as it is serviceable, its favour is not surprising.

The Louis Velveteen, from its wonderful resemblance to the richest Silk Velvet, is essentially a lady's material; the lights and shadows, so thoroughly like those of Genoa and Lyons Velvet, the rich folds and graceful drapery, so soft and silky to the touch, all account easily for its great and permanent vogue among the aristocracy, both here and abroad.

Though very strong, it is so light in wear that even in elaborately made dresses, with long trains, it has no inconvenient weight; while from some peculiar and special arrangement of the pile, no amount of creasing will flatten or rub it; neither rain nor dust alter its rich colourings, or dim the silky bloom for which it is so celebrated—advantages that cannot be too highly appreciated.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS." THE WEAR OF EVERY YARD GUARANTEED.



From all Drapers throughout the Kingdom.

FASHIONS FOR THE SEASON.

ELEGANT MANTLES AND CLOAKS, Beautiful Millinery, and a choice variety of New Costumes from the First Houses in Paris.

Inspection is respectfully solicited at PETER ROBINSON'S, 251 to 253, REGENT-STREET.

ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.

Mourning (Goods will be forwarded to any part of England on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if desired), without any extra charge whatever.

Address—PETER ROBINSON, MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE. can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price. Skirts in new Mourning Fabrics, trimmed Cape 25s. to 5 guineas. or otherwise. Mantles to correspond, from 38s. 6d. to 5 guineas.

BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES, both with and without Cape, beautifully and fashionably designed. The largest variety that can be seen in any one establishment, ranging from 1 to 10 guineas.

PETER ROBINSON, MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. For Bread. Far Superior to Yeast.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. For Cakes. Saves Eggs and Butter.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. For Pastry. Sweet, Light, and Digestible.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. For Puddings. Used by Thousands of Families. Tell your Grocer you must have BORWICK'S.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

"Le Follet" says:—The Louis Velveteen has already rejoiced in a longer reign in the world of fashion than that of any material within our recollection; and when we take into consideration that it is equally suitable for all occasions—an advantage no other fabric possesses—and that, whether employed as a complete dress, portions of toilettes, or trimmings, it is as effective as it is serviceable, its favour is not surprising.

The Louis Velveteen, from its wonderful resemblance to the richest Silk Velvet, is essentially a lady's material; the lights and shadows, so thoroughly like those of Genoa and Lyons Velvet, the rich folds and graceful drapery, so soft and silky to the touch, all account easily for its great and permanent vogue among the aristocracy, both here and abroad.

Though very strong, it is so light in wear that even in elaborately made dresses, with long trains, it has no inconvenient weight; while from some peculiar and special arrangement of the pile, no amount of creasing will flatten or rub it; neither rain nor dust alter its rich colourings, or dim the silky bloom for which it is so celebrated—advantages that cannot be too highly appreciated.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS." THE WEAR OF EVERY YARD GUARANTEED.

NOSTABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS, WHEN FORMING. FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS. FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES. FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA. FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS. FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

From Major J. M. Browne, Master of South Staffordshire Hounds.

"Possessing, Lichfield, Oct. 17, 1879."

"Sirs,—I find Elliman's Embrocation exceedingly good for sprains and cuts in horses, and also for cuts in hounds' feet. I shall strongly recommend it to all my friends.—Yours faithfully, J. M. BROWNE."

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

Castle Weir, Kingston, Herefordshire.

"December, 1878."

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in the stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lameness and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it."

"R. H. PATER, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt."

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

From Captain S. G. Burton, J.P., St. Brendon's, Clonfert, Eyrecount, County Galway.

"Dec. 16, 1884."

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is in use in my stables, and I find the results most satisfactory."

"S. G. BURTON, J.P."

"Master of the Kilkenny Foxhounds."

Of Chemists and Saddlers, in Bottles, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.

Prepared by ELLIMAN, SONS, and CO., Slough.

RHEUMATISM.

ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION for Rheumatism.

ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION for Lumbago.

ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION for Stiffness after severe exercise.

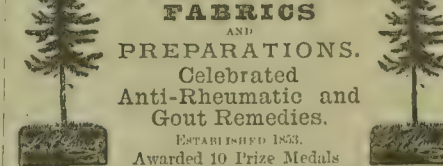
ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION for Sprains.

ELLIMAN'S Universal EMBROCATION.

Sold every where in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. each.

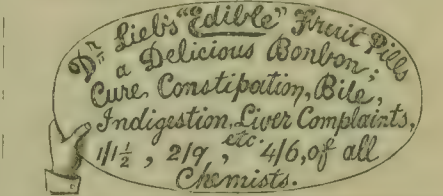
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION, 1882.

Prepared by ELLIMAN, SONS, and CO., Slough.



Containing of Pine Wool Flannels, all Description of Under-clothing, Chest Preservers, Knee-Caps, Knitting Yarn, Wadding, Needle Oil, Bath Extract, soap, &c., FOR PREVENTION, RELIEF, AND CURE of Gout, Rheumatism, Cold, &c. a delicate, antiseptic Nervous Disorder, sold by all Dispensaries, Chemists, and Druggists. Wholesale of Messrs. WELCH, MARLBOROUGH, and CO., and Druggists' Sundriesmen.

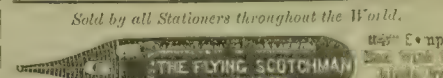
CAUTION.—None Genuine without True Mark and Signature.



"They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

TRY "THE FLYING SCOTCHMAN PEN."

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.



1995 Newspapers recommend them.

"They are a treasure."—Standard.

PATENTERS OF PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON,

23 to 25, Blair-st., Edinburgh. (Estab. 1770.)

Pen-Makers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

CELEBRATED BEAUTIES OF THE DAY.

Twelve Photographic Portraits of the following—viz. Miss Mary Ann, Miss Palmer, Portocane, E. Ben Terry, Violet Cameron, Allison Russell, Maria Brunscombe, Florence St. John, Madame Marie Rose, Sarah Bernhardt, Christine Nilsson, and Mrs. Langtry. Will be sent to all readers of this Paper who will send us their full name and address, and three stamps. Address, CONTINENTAL NOVELTY CO., 105, Strand, London, W.C.

HEAL AND SON.

BEDSTEADS. 3 ft. IRON FRENCH, from 10s. 6d. 3 ft. BRASS FRENCH, from 45s.

BEDDING. MATTRESSES, 3 ft., from 11s. A NEW SPRING MATTRESS, warranted good and serviceable, at a very moderate price. 3 ft., 28s. THIS, WITH A TOP MATTRESS—3 ft., 20s.—makes a most comfortable Bed, and cannot be surpassed at the price. GOOSE DOWN QUILTS, 1 yard by 1½ yard, 10s. BEDDING CLEANED AND RE-MADE.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH PRICE-LIST OF BEDDING, FREE BY POST.

195 TO 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

PLAIN SUITES, from £3.

DECORATED SUITES, from £8 10s.

ASH AND WALNUT Ditto, from £12 12s.

SUITES OF WHITE ENAMEL, similar to that in the Health Exhibition, from £14.

EASY-CHAIRS, from 35s.

COUCHES from 75s.

WRITING-TABLES, from 25s.

OCCASIONAL TABLES, from 10s. 6d.

Accommodates 500 Guests.

THE LANGHAM

FORTLAND-PLACE, W.

This cosmopolitan HOTEL has been thoroughly redecored, and combines every improvement and luxury. Sumptuous Apartments for Private Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts. Recherche Table-d'hôte (open to non-residents) from 6.30 to 8 p.m.

NEW MUSIC.

MINE TO-DAY. By ISIDORE DE LARA.
"The prettiest song from the pen of this favourite composer."
Price 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

LORD HENRY SOMERSET'S NEW SONG.
A SONG OF NIGHT. Words and Music by Lord HENRY SOMERSET. Price 2s. net.

P. BUCALOSSI.
PHYLLIS WALTZ.

MERRY FOOTSTEPS POLKA.
This valse and polka will rival in popularity any of Bucalossi's most successful dance music.
Both played nightly at the Haymarket Theatre with great success. Price 2s. each net.

CAROLINE LOWTHIAN.
BLACK AND TAN POLKA.
This will be the polka of the season.

FAHRWOHL WALTZ.
Price 2s. each net.

CHAPPELL and CO. have on view every description of PIANOFORTES by the best makers, returned from hire, to be SOLD at greatly reduced prices for cash, or may be purchased on the "Three-Years' System."

CHAPPELL and CO'S STUDENT'S PIANOFORTES, from 16 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANINOS, with Check Action, from 24 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO'S IRON-FRAMED OBLIQUE and COTTAGE PIANOFORTES for Ocean Steamers and Extreme Climates, from 35 to 65 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO. have on View Grand Pianofortes from 50 to 250 guineas.
50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry.

RICORDI'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

F. H. COWEN'S NEW SONG.
WILL YOU BE TRUE? Words by Weatherly. Sung by Madame Valleria.

PINSUTI'S NEW SONGS.
COME AND MEET ME. Words by D'Arcy Jaxone.

AN ANGEL'S SONG. Words by Legge.

Ready this day,
TOSTI'S NEW SONG.

HELP ME TO PRAY. By F. P. TOSTI.
Dedicated to and sung by Miss Carlotta Elliot.

HELP ME TO PRAY. Words by Weatherly.

HELP ME TO PRAY. By the Popular Composer of the world-famous songs: "For Ever and Ever," "Let it be soon." "Ask Me No More."
All published in keys suitable to all voices. Net 2s. each.

MATTEI'S NEW PIANOFORTE PIECE.
IDYLLE. BY TITO MATTEI.
"One of the most charming inspirations by this highly gifted Composer, who is playing it everywhere." Net 2s.
Ricordi, 255, Regent-street, W.

NEW SONGS by POPULAR COMPOSERS.

LOVED VOICES. EDITH COOKE.

MY HEART'S MESSAGE. A. H. BEHREND.

TWO LIVES. J. E. WEBSTER.

AN OLD MAID'S HEART. MICHAEL WATSON.

WITH THE STREAM. HENRI LOGÉ.
The above Songs are published in keys to suit all voices.
Each 2s. net.
ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, London.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.
New and Enlarged Edition.
Charles Hallé's New Pianoforte Tutor.
The best and most useful Tutor ever published.
Charles Hallé's Musical Library.
Entirely remodelled and enlarged.
Catalogues post-free on application.
FORSYTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

SCHOOL SONGS.
For equal voices, in unison, and two and three parts.
Edited by F. N. LOHR.
Prices, 3d., 4d., and 6d.
Catalogues post-free.
FORSYTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

DOMINION ORGANS.
A Large Stock of these celebrated Organs always on view.
Considered the finest-toned American Organs yet produced.
A New two-manual pedal Organ just introduced, style 93.
Catalogues post-free.
FORSYTH BROTHERS, 272A, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and 122 and 124, Deansgate, Manchester.

THE KING OF LOVE MY SHEPHERD
IS. New Song by C. H. GOUNOD.
3rd Verse.—Perverse and foolish, oft I strayed,
Yet in His love He sought me,
And on His shoulder gently laid,
And home rejoicing brought me.
"The marvellously original yet sweetly melodious changes in the third verse will ever be considered one of the brightest inspirations of Gounod's genius." This is a song, not for a season, but for a century! Four keys, 2s. net.
PHILLIPS and PAGE, 43, Kilburn High-road, N.W.

TO LADIES.—SALE OF NEW MUSIC
at a large reduction and post-free. All new Songs, Pieces, &c., of all publishers in stock. New copies, best editions. Prices commence 4d., 6d., 8d. Catalogues sent post-free.
J. W. MOFFATT, 3, Barnsbury-street, London, N. Established 1827.

BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTES.
CRAMER'S SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their Three-Years' System of Hire.
207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

ERARD'S PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER'S
SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their Three-Years' System of Hire.—207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

COLLARD'S PIANOFORTES.
CRAMER'S SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their Three-Years' System of Hire.
207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

GRAND PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER'S
SUPPLY GRAND PIANOFORTES by all the great makers, from 47 1/2 to 250 guineas, per quarter. Full Price-Lists post-free.—207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 14, Rue de Mail, Paris, Makers to Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION the Public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas.
OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas.
GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY and CO'S NEW SONGS.
2s. each.

OUR LAST WALTZ. New Romantic Song. By MOLLOY. Words by Weatherly.

OUR LAST WALTZ. Sung by Madame Trebelli, Miss Agnes Larkcom, Miss Damian, and Madame de Fontblaque.

OUR LAST WALTZ. Arranged also as a Dance. By LAMOTHE.

THE SAILOR'S KNOT. By STANLEY CLEVELY. Sung by Madame Valleria.

LADY ARTHUR HILL'S NEW SONG.

TWO THOUGHTS. By the Composer of "In the Gloaming."

SATURDAY NIGHT. By MOLLOY. Words by Weatherly. Sung by Miss Mary Davies.

STEPHEN ADAMS' NEW SONGS.

THE MAID OF THE MILL.

SHIPWRECKED.
Also new editions of "The Owl" and "The Little Hero."

MARZIALS' NEW SONGS.

THE RIVER OF YEARS.

NEVER TO KNOW.
Also new editions of "Leaving yet Loving," and "Ask Nothing More."

MARZIALS' POPULAR BALLADS.
The Miller and the Maid. Just as Well.
A Summer Shower. Twickenham Ferry.
The Three Sailor Boys. In the North Country.

BY THE COMPOSER OF "ONLY ONCE MORE."
THE LAST REGRET.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

STEADY AND READY. Soldier's Song. By LOUIS DIEHL.

BY THE COMPOSER OF "SWINGING."
A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS.
Sung by Miss Mary Davies.

SANTLEY'S SUCCESSFUL SONGS.
One Night came on a Hurricane. Father O' Flynn.
Gipsy John. The Boatwain's Story.
Boosey and Co., London.

POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC IN THE CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS.
Full Music size, 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 2d.

50. SELECTION OF STERNDALE BENNETT'S PIECES, including the "Three Musical Sketches."
51. SELECTION OF PIECES BY GOTTSCHALK (1st Book). Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. (2nd Book).
52. SELECTION OF PIECES BY SCHULOFF.
53. SEVENTEEN CLASSICAL READINGS.
54. TWENTY-ONE SACRED READINGS.
55. TWENTY-SIX RECOLLECTIONS OF THE OPERA.
56. ALBUM OF TWELVE GAVOTTES.
57. ALBUM OF EIGHTEEN MINUETS.
58. ALBUM OF EIGHTEEN MINUETS.
59. ALBUM OF TWELVE POLONaises.

NEW SONGS IN THE CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS.
Price 1s. each.

50. EIGHTEEN SONGS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.
51. TEN SONGS OF THE DAY, including "When the Heart is Young," "Mignonne," and "Do not forget."
52. TEN SONGS OF THE DAY, including "Twickenham Ferry" and "Olivin."
53. TEN SONGS OF THE DAY, including "She wandered down" and "It was a Dream."
54. EIGHT SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN, including "Looking Back."
55. TEN NEW BARITONE SONGS, sung by Santley and Maybrick.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE DIAMOND MUSIC BOOKS,
32 and 40 pages, price 6d. each.

1. The Singing Master.
2. The Music Master (Piano).
3. The Violin Master.
4. Family Glee Book (40 Glee and Part-Songs).
5. Harmonium Voluntary Book (30 pieces).
6. Select Piano Pieces (6).
7. Ditto (10).
8. Gavottes and Minnets (12).
9. Marches (14).
10. Sacred Songs (41).
11. Scotch Songs (30).
12. Irish Songs (30).
13. Old English Songs (30).
14. Modern Songs (10). Book 1.
15. Ditto (10). Book 2.
16. New American Songs (12).
17. Songs of the Sea (15).
18. Country Dances, &c. (75).
19. Juvenile Pianoforte Book.
20. Juvenile Song Book (41).

EDWIN ASHDOWN, Hanover-square,
forwards Catalogues of his 20,000 MUSICAL WORKS post-free to all parts of the world.

ASHDOWN EDITION OF STANDARD PIANOFORTE MUSIC.
Net, s. d.

1. Chopin's Twenty-seven Studies 2 6
2. Stephen Heller's Album. Op. 134 1 6
3. Henri Rouvier's 20 Melodies of Franz Schubert 2 0
4. Stephen Heller's Twenty-four Preludes. Op. 81 1 6
5. Chopin's Eighteen Nocturnes 2 0
6. Czerny's One Hundred and One Exercises 1 0
7. Czerny's Etude de la Vitesse 2 0
8. Schumann's Phantasistucke. Op. 12 1 6
9. Schubert's Eight Impromptus 1 6
10. Liszt's Soirees de Vienne 2 6
11. Clementi's Six Sonatas. Op. 36 1 0
12. Stephen Heller's Thirty-two Preludes. Op. 119 1 6
13. Rubinstein's soirees à St. Petersburg, 6 Morceaux 1 0
14. Chopin's Forty-three Mazurkas 3 0
15. Schumann's Album für die Jugend. Op. 68 1 6
16. Dusek's Six Sonatas. Op. 20 1 0
17. Gottschalk Selection No. 1 (Pasequade and five others) 1 0
18. Kullak's Six Sonatas. Op. 55 1 0
19. Chopin's Eight Waltzes 1 6
20. Kullak's Youthful Days. 24 Characteristic Pieces 1 6
21. Kessler's Twenty-four Studies 2 6
22. Clementi's Six Sonatas. Op. 37 and 38 1 6

ASHDOWN EDITION OF STANDARD VOCAL MUSIC.
Net, s. d.

1. Concone. 50 Singing Lessons (pour le médium de la voix) 1 6
2. Constantino Perugini. Six Lessons for Two Voices 1 0
3. Niels W. Gade. Eight Vocal Duets (English and German) 1 0
4. Franz Abt. 10 Vocal Duets (English and German Words) 2 0
5. Romanini and Nava. 12 Solifegios for Contralto Voice 1 0
6. Keller. Eight Vocal Duets (English and German Words) 1 0
7. Panzeron. The Elements of Singing 1 0
8. W. S. Bennett. Six Songs. (English and German) 1 0
All the above Works sent, post-free, at prices quoted.

NEW AND SUCCESSFUL SONGS.

PEGGY O' YARMOUTH TOWN. By FREDERICK BEVAN.
Sung by Mr. Franklin Clive, Mr. Frederick Bevan, Mr. Theodore Distin, Mr. James Budd, Mr. Horscroft, &c. 2s. net.

TWO BELLS. BY MICHAEL WATSON.
Sung by Mr. Barrington Foote.
Words by Knight Summers. 2s. net.

GOOD-NIGHT, ROBIN. By J. L. ROECKEL.
Sung by Madame Patey. Words by Fred E. Weatherly. 2s. net.

NEW DANCE MUSIC FOR THE SEASON.

L'AMOUR IMMORTEL VALSE. Par FABIAN ROSE. Best Waltz of the Season. 2s. net.

LA COQUETTE VALSE.
Par TITO MATTEI. 2s. net.

MADAME DU BARRY VALSE.
Par EDOUARD AMILLON. 2s. net.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE QUADRILLES. BY ETTORE PANIZZA. 2s. net.
PATEY and WILLIS, 44, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

NEW MUSIC.

CERISE WALTZ. By CHARLES DEACON.
This charming and popular Waltz has been played nightly, with great success, at the Concerts à la Julien at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the direction of Signor Odoardo Barri.

CERISE WALTZ. By CHARLES DEACON.
Played also at the Covent-Garden Theatre, the Criterion Theatre, the Grand Theatre, the Haymarket Theatre, the Olympic, the Strand Theatre, Toole's Theatre, &c.

CERISE WALTZ. By CHARLES DEACON.
Played also by Coote and Tinney's Band, Mr. Ed. St. Quentin's Band, Mr. Adam's Band, &c.

CERISE WALTZ. By CHARLES DEACON.
Solo. 4s.; duet, 4s.; septet, 1s. net; full orchestra, 1s. 6d. net; military band, 2s. 6d. net.—London: J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

J. B. CRAMER and CO'S POPULAR NEW SONGS.

AFTERWARDS. JOHN W. MULLEN.

DRIFTING CLOUDS. WALTER A. SLAUGHTER.

JERUSALEM. HENRY PARKER.

NYDIA. Madame BODDA-PYNE.

ONCE MORE. HENRY PARKER.

THE BEAUTEOUS SONG. ODOARDO BARRI.

THE FIRST OF MAY. ODOARDO BARRI.
Each Song in several keys, to suit all voices. 2s. net.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

PRETTY NEW SONGS THAT CAPTIVATE THE WORLD.

HOME DREAMS. By A. H. BEHREND.
"A charming song; will prove a great success."
"A pretty story, clothed in simple music."
"A most effective song, easy and brilliant."
F, G (D to E), A and B flat.

THE LIGHT OF THE LAND. PINSUTI.
"A grand and impressive song."
"A song of uncommon beauty and merit."
"Will maintain its composer's high reputation."
B flat, C (D to E), and F.

JEM. A Merry Song by COTSFORD DICK.
"Replete with dry humour."
"A bright, sparkling, and humorous song."
"The finest song for concerts and penny readings."
D, E flat (E to E), and F.

THE CLANG OF THE HAMMER.
BONHEUR.
"A bold, vigorous, and spirited song."
"A dashing and powerful bass or baritone song."
F, G (B to D), and B flat.

SURELY. New Song. By A. H. BEHREND.
15,500 copies sold first month of issue.
"The greatest success of modern times."
E flat, F, G (compass D to E), A flat, B flat, and C.
The above New Songs post-free 24 stamps each.

W. MORLEY and CO.,
203, Regent-street, W.; and 70, Upper-street, N.

MOORE and MOORE'S Iron Pianofortes, from 1 guinea, on Three-Years' System, carriage free. Liberal discount for cash. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free. Pianofortes from 14 guineas.—101 and 103, Bishopsgate Within.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE,
from 25 guineas upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 34, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS Half Price, from 100 to 1,000 guineas, on Three-Years' System, carriage free. All full compass, warranted for ten years: carriage free, and all risk taken. Easiest terms arranged. Established 180 years.
1, Finsbury-pavement, City, E.C.

CHURCH and TURRET CLOCKS.

J. W. BENSON, maker of many of the best known CHURCH and TURRET CLOCKS. Now making the GREAT ILLUMINATED CLOCK for the HUSAINABAD TOWER, LUCKNOW, to show time on four dials 13 ft. in diameter and quarter on bells of 24 tons. Also the Clock for NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD, &c. Estimates and Specifications for all kinds of Church, Turret, Stable, and Factory Clocks, on application to the Steam Factory (the only one in the City of London where Turret Clocks can be seen in process of manufacture).—J. W. BENSON, the Steam Factory, Ludgate-hill and Belle Sauvage-yard, E.C. London.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES
are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from 44 1/2s.; Gold, from 46 1/2s. Price-Lists sent free.—77, Cornhill; and 230, Regent-street.

JOHN BROGDEN, deceased.
The VALUABLE STOCK OF ART-JEWELLERY is NOW FOR SALE, at a REASONABLE REDUCTION, for a LIMITED TIME, by order of the Executors.
6, GRAND HOTEL-BUILDINGS, CHANCING-CROSS.

ELKINGTON and CO.
ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE.
CLOCKS and BRONZES.
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

ELKINGTON and CO.
TABLE and TESTIMONIAL PLATE.
DESIGNS and PHOTOGRAPHS.
SUPPLIED TO COMMITTEES.

ELKINGTON and CO.—CAUTION.
SEE ALL GOODS MARKED, "E and CO." IN SHIELD.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

ELKINGTON and CO.,
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
22, Regent-st.; and 42, Moorgate-st., City, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester.

COLDS CURED BY
DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or
Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.

ALKARAM.
ALKARAM.
ALKARAM.
IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 1/4. A Bottle 5s. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

HOOPING-COUGH.
ROCHE'S HERETAL EMBOCATION.
The celebrated cough cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM
Cured by the use of
DR. LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and PILLS.
Approved of by Dr. Ossian Henry, Analytical Chemist of the Académie de Médecine de Paris.
The Liquor to be used in acute state of gout or rheumatism; the Pills in chronic state.
Wholesale: COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS.
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and RHEUMATIC GOUT. These invaluable Pills rapidly cure the most inveterate cases of the above diseases, even where the joints are crippled, enabling people to resume their business and walk as well as ever. Sure, safe, and effectual.
Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1/4. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS,
ARMS, CORONET, CREST, and ADDRESS DIES.
Engraved as Gems from Original and Artistic Designs.
NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, brilliantly illuminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours.
BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s. per 100.
HERALDIC ENGRAVING, PAINTING, and ILLUMINATING.
All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers.
BALL, PROGRAMME, MENU CARDS, GUEST CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS, and BOOK PLATES.

A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly engraved, and 100 CARDS Printed, for 4s. 6d.

RODRIGUES, 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

NICE.—COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
HOTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.
These two very superior grand hotels excel any on the Riviera. South aspect. Calorifère and Ascenseur at each.
J. LAYIT, Director.

NICE.—Hôtel de France.—First-class, south aspect, Quai Mussena, near Promenade des Anglais. Every comfort for English travellers. Omnibus and lift.
A. BERTHELMANN, Director.

NICE.—TERMINUS HOTEL.
Facing the station.
Splendid south position.
Hydraulic Ascenseur and Baths.
180 Chambers and Salons.

PEGLI.—Grand Hôtel Pegli (formerly Dela Méditerranée). Facing the sea. South aspect, surrounded by gardens and mountains. Climate unsurpassed. Sanitary arrangements; satisfactory charges. BUCHER-DUBRE, Prop.

THE COMPLETION OF
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
(which is the ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to the Canadian North-West) to the summit of the Rocky Mountains has thrown open to settlement some of the finest Agricultural Lands in Manitoba and the North-West, of which the Dominion Government offer ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES FREE. For further information apply to any Steamship Agent; and for new maps, pamphlets, and the fullest particulars about the country (free of charge), as well as the new tourist guide, "From Quebec to the Rocky Mountains," when published, apply either personally or by letter to
ALEXANDER BEGG,
Canadian Pacific Railway Offices,
88, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

WANTED.—Respectable Young Women, as DOMESTIC SERVANTS, to proceed to NEW SOUTH WALES. Passages, including Provisions, Bedding, &c., will be granted by the Agent-General in first-class steamers to approved applicants, upon payment of 42 each. An experienced Surgeon and Matron accompany each ship. Single Females are quickly engaged at good wages on their arrival in Sydney, but, if desired, the Government will provide them with free accommodation for ten days. Further information may be obtained at the EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, New South Wales Government Offices, 5, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Awarded AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION, 1883. GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. PACKETS.
For BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-eight PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 25,000,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Cocoa au Powder.
Guaranteed Pure soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat abstracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa thickened yet weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and in reality cheaper.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps for years in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to breakfast-cup contains less than a halfpenny. In Air-Tight Tins, 1s. 4d., 2s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.

SILVER MEDAL. Health Exhibition, 1884.

FRY'S FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
PURE COCOA ONLY.
FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
"Strictly pure, easily assimilated."—W. W. STODART, Analyst for Bristol. TWENTY-ONE PRIZE MEDALS.

EPPS'S (BREAKFAST) COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maldies are floating about us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO has been known for more than fifty years as the purest and best tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

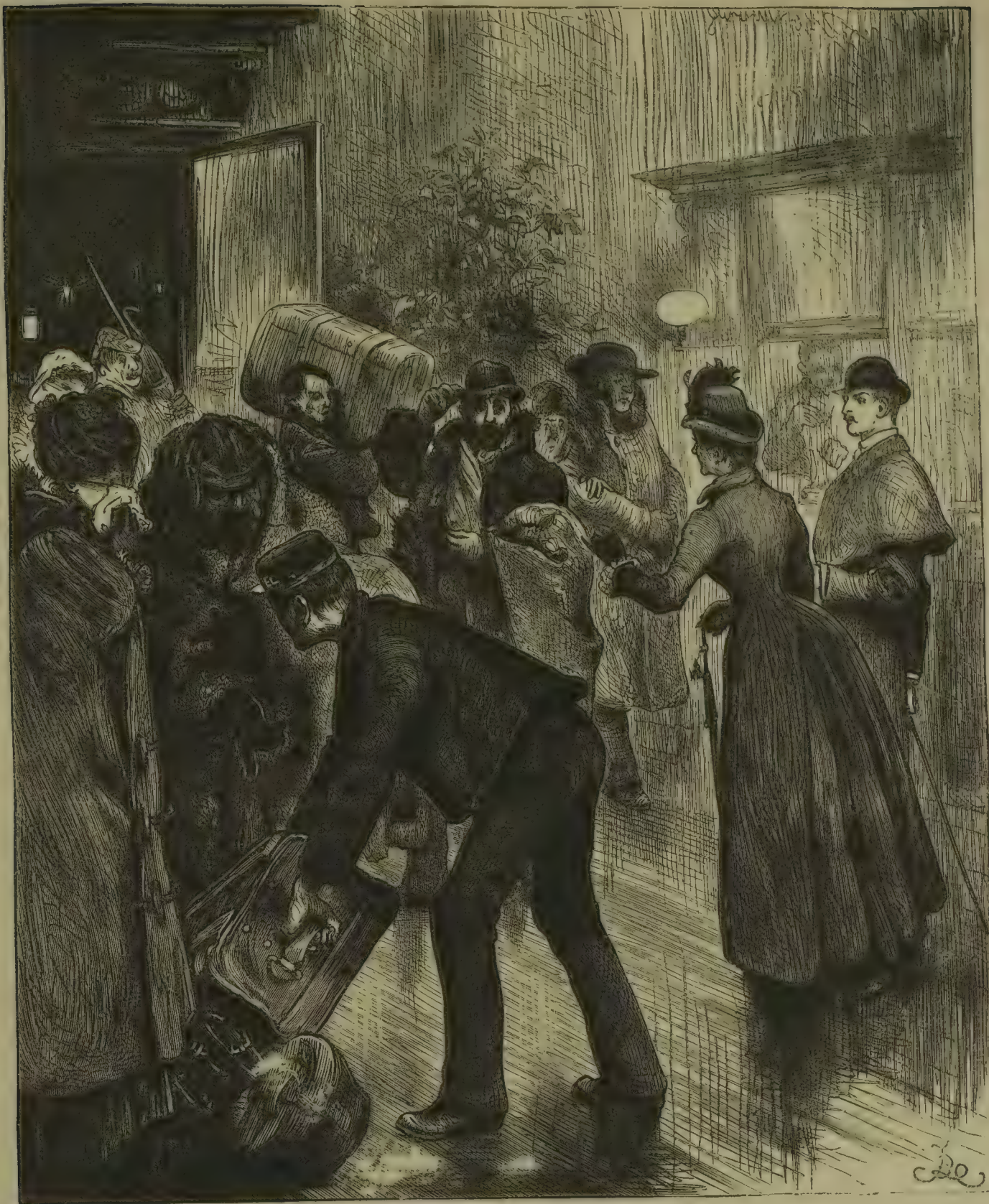
ROWLANDS' ODONTO or pearl dentifrice is the purest and most fragrant tooth powder ever used; contains no acid, mineral, or gritty substances, and is especially adapted for the teeth of young children, being very pleasant to use.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the only genuine article sold under that name. Avoid worthless imitations, and buy only ROWLANDS' of 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR LIVER.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR BILE.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR INDIGESTION.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR HEARTBURN.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement, London, by the County of Middlesex, by LEONARD BROTHERS, 138, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.



DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

The down express had just come in, and as our young friends crossed the hall of the hotel they encountered a stream of newly-arrived travellers, amongst whom was a shrunken figure in a fur-lined coat, familiar to both of them.

ADRIAN VIDAL.

BY W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MOLLE DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &c.

CHAPTER XV.

MR. AND MRS. ADRIAN VIDAL.

If at any future time it should seem possible to run railway-trains between London and Paris without danger to the integrity of the British Empire, many deserving persons will, no doubt, feel that one more scourge has been taken away from existence; but all improvements are apt to bear hard upon individual cases, and it is certain that the removal of the Channel steamers would deal a heavy blow at the prosperity of Folkestone. Why, in this fastidious age, so much enjoyment should be derived from the contemplation of several hundreds of fellow-creatures in a most unbecoming state of physical degradation, there is no need to inquire—human nature being so full of contradictions; but as to the fact of the enjoyment, there can hardly be two opinions; and this is naturally intensified by a strong wind from the S.S.W., meeting the tide, and an unusually large boat-load of victims.

These conditions being satisfactorily fulfilled one afternoon in the late autumn, the visitors to Folkestone had descended from their heights in formidable numbers, and had ranged themselves on either side of that *via dolorosa* which is but too familiar to most of us. Between the lines of spectators the draggled and forlorn passengers hastened onwards, some with a ghastly pretence of jauntiness; others darting furious glances to right and left; others, again, too crushed by the memory of their calamities to care who saw them or what they looked like; and as the melancholy procession filed past, those who watched it exchanged comments of a derisive nature, and were as happy as so many inhuman Spaniards at a bull-fight. But in any spectacle there are sure to be some component parts which will disappoint expectation; and upon this occasion, as usual, a few persons insulted the public by walking ashore as if nothing was the matter. Conspicuous among these were a lady and a gentleman of whom no worse thing could be said than that they were obviously bride and bridegroom. This, to be sure, is a humiliating classification

to carry about with one, and involves those who cannot conceal their title to it in a certain amount of obloquy; still, if one must be detected as a bridegroom, it is something not to be a sea-sick bridegroom; and doubtless many a bride would be thankful to land upon her native shores with cheeks as rosy as those displayed by Mrs. Adrian Vidal.

The roses deepened slightly in colour as fragments of certain half-audible comments reached their owner's ears, and she quickened her pace, whispering to her husband, "Let us get away from these odious people. Are they London shop-keepers out for a holiday, do you think?"

But Vidal, who did not mind being stared at, surveyed the surveyors with a smile, and answered, "No, my dear: judging from their general aspect, I should say that they belonged, almost without exception, to the upper middle classes; and they don't mean to be rude. If you were the Princess of Wales, whom they adore, they would treat you with even less respect. It is the penalty of greatness to attract attention; and when one happens to possess the most beautiful face in the three kingdoms—"

But at this point Mrs. Vidal caught the speaker's arm and hurried him into the shelter of the Pavilion Hotel, without allowing him to finish his sentence. It was she who, upon the principle of draining the cup of pleasure to its dregs, had decided that they should proceed no farther than Folkestone that night. The morrow would restore them to the cares and pleasures of ordinary life; but this last evening of their honeymoon should be spent, as the others had been spent, amid surroundings which suggested no thought of anything save the present.

Those who are in a position to speak authoritatively are fond of affirming that the honeymoon is seldom the happiest period of a man's or woman's life; but possibly Vidal and Clare may have been exceptional persons, for it is certain that their happiness, since the ceremony which had taken place in Polruth church a month before, had known neither cloud nor check. They had visited, somewhat hastily, the cities and

watering-places of south-western France; they had dined at tables-d'hôte, hemmed in by phalanxes of their compatriots, without addressing a word to any of them, and had not wearied of one another's society nor of ringing the changes upon an oft-told tale. Now, as the last hours of the last day of irresponsibility drew nigh, Clare would have it that they should resemble those of the previous days, and, despite the lateness of the season and the blustering weather, insisted upon her husband's taking her out for a walk after dinner, while he smoked his evening cigar.

"When we are settled in our own home," she said, a little ruefully, "you will have your study, where you will smoke, and where I shall not be admitted. Well, sometimes, perhaps—for ten minutes or so, but not more. You know you can't work when anyone is in the room; you have often told me so. You have no work to do to-night, though, and no study to work in; so I may keep you all to myself with a quiet conscience."

It chanced, however, that Mrs. Vidal was to be denied that privilege, after all. The down express had just come in, and as our young friends crossed the hall of the hotel they encountered a stream of newly-arrived travellers, amongst whom was a shrunken figure in a fur-lined coat, familiar to both of them.

"Mr. Heriot!" exclaimed Clara; "how glad I am to see you!"—while Vidal called out: "Heriot himself, as I'm a living sinner!—Why, man, I thought you were to start for the south six weeks ago!"

"I had to put it off: I have been in the doctor's clutches again," answered Heriot, after he had shaken the hands extended to him; "but I shall cross to-morrow, if all's well. I never thought of meeting you here—I didn't know you meant to return so soon."

His manner was somewhat confused, and it was evident that this unexpected meeting gave him more surprise than pleasure. After a few more words had been exchanged, he said: "I mustn't keep you standing here. Perhaps I may

have an opportunity of saying good-bye to you in the morning. I'll go and see what sort of a room they have got for me now."

"You will do no such thing," returned Vidal. "You will come into our sitting-room, where you will find a fire, and where they will bring you your dinner. And after that, Clare will allow you to smoke a cigar with me."

"Thanks, very much," replied Heriot; "but I dined before I left London." He added, in a lower tone, "My dear boy, do you think I have no manners? You are very kind; but you can't possibly want me; and one isn't supposed to recognize people when they are on their wedding-trip, is one?"

"I don't know what the supposition may be," said Vidal, "but I know that you are not going to be allowed the chance of cutting our acquaintance. What an unfriendly old beggar you are! Not want you, indeed! Why, Clare and I shall spend our evenings together for the rest of our lives; whereas"—

"Whereas you may never spend another evening with me," interrupted Heriot, with a slight laugh. "Well, there's something in that."

He suffered himself to be led into the sitting-room and installed in an arm-chair beside the fire, though he could not be persuaded to smoke in Mrs. Vidal's presence. The warm atmosphere; the cheerful aspect of the little room, which, although it was as scantily furnished as sitting-rooms in English hotels always are, had at least so much of snugness as a crimson carpet and window-curtains can bestow; the loquacity of the young people, who seemed to be, and indeed were, unaffectedly glad to see him—all these things ended by thawing the unwonted chill which had at first been noticeable in his demeanour. He did not say much, but sat resting his chin upon his folded hands and looking out over them with those soft, bright eyes of his, while Adrian favoured him with a narrative of their travels, which Clare interrupted at every other word. The adventures that had befallen them had not, apparently, been of a very startling kind, nor were the little jokes and pleasantries with which they attacked one another from time to time calculated to amuse everybody; but Heriot, whose enjoyment of life was for the most part vicarious, and who was more attached to this couple than to any other two people in the world, was made happy by their innocent happiness, as they knew that he would be, and asked for nothing better than to listen to their talk. He took advantage of a momentary lull to remark: "And now, I suppose, you are bound for London?"

"Well, yes," answered Vidal, with a slight hesitation. "The Cornish scheme broke down, somehow or other. Mrs. Irvine couldn't find any house that seemed in the least suitable for us; and, after all, London has its advantages, you know. Clare rather thought she would prefer it, too; so I went up to have a look, and I was lucky enough to find a very decent little house in Alexandra-gardens. You don't know where that is, of course, and I can't explain; but you go on to the far end of Cromwell-road and then wander about until somebody tells you. It's a respectable neighbourhood, if not exactly aristocratic; and I really think that in many ways it will be better for us both to be within hail of the world."

He seemed a little anxious to make excuses for himself; but Heriot ignored this tendency. "I never believed much in the Cornish scheme," he observed; "and I had a letter not long ago from Mrs. Irvine in which she told me of the change in your plans. She mentioned that Mrs. Vidal?"

"What have I done that you should address me as Mrs. Vidal?" demanded that lady.

"Well, Clare then—she mentioned that Clare was in favour of it."

"Of course I was in favour of it," said Clare; "one doesn't marry in order to end one's days in the place of one's birth. I held my tongue until Mamma had wearied herself out with seeking for houses, because it would have been useless to speak sooner; but all the time I was concealing a deep design beneath a mask of indifference."

She was not, however, a particularly good hand at concealment, and she did not contrive to mislead Heriot, who quite understood the true state of the case. With her husband, she had been more successful. Vidal had never suspected that she was making any sacrifice in yielding to certain unexpressed and only half-formed wishes of his; he thought it very natural that she should desire to see more of the world, and was glad that she had that desire; although, if she had urged it, he would have consented to take up his residence in Cornwall without pulling wry faces. As a matter of fact, Clare dreaded the proximity of the fashionable world, but was ashamed of her fears. It may have been in some degree because she was ashamed of them that she had expressed herself so strongly as to the attractions of the metropolis; but she had been actuated chiefly by a generous wish to give Adrian what he wanted, without putting him to the inconvenience of asking for it.

Mrs. Irvine had proved unexpectedly tractable; but, indeed, that excellent lady was seldom anything else, if taken in the right way and at the right time. Tired of surveying country houses to which some insuperable objection was always discovered, and beginning to lament over the many other important duties that she had suffered to fall into arrear, she had received Clare's suggestion that further search should be abandoned with faint protests which gradually melted into acquiescence; and when Adrian assured her that he should not think of furnishing his house without making appeal to her valuable advice and experience, she became quite reconciled to the new arrangement.

"We shall set to work to buy tables and chairs as soon as we get to London," Clare went on. "Mamma is coming up to help us, and poor Adrian will have a bad time of it, I am afraid; but we hope to be settled down before Christmas."

"I must look out for rugs and embroidery at Damascus," remarked Heriot. "Did I tell you that I was going to Syria this winter? If I come across anything really good, I will dispatch it to you, and perhaps you will deign to accept it as a reminder of an absent friend."

"Oh, no; you must keep your pretty things for your own house," said Clare; and Vidal chimed in: "I think we have accepted about enough, as it is. Our tables and chairs, not to mention our carpets and curtains and other necessities, will be your wedding present, you know, Heriot."

He had had some qualms of conscience about that thousand pound cheque, and felt an embarrassment in speaking of it which was more than shared by its donor, who took no notice of the allusion, but said, hastily, in answer to Clare: "My house is as full as it can hold already. I gave up attempting to beautify it years ago. Besides, I have nobody to share the delight of contemplating fresh acquisitions with me; and you cannot imagine, until you have tried it, how uninteresting it is to buy presents for one's self. In the East one simply can't help making purchases; it is one of the occupations of the day; and if you won't oblige me by taking some of my surplus stock off my hands, the only result will be that it will be pounced upon by somebody else, and used for decorating a drawing-room which I shall probably never enter."

Not long after this he wished his entertainers good-night; and as soon as the door had closed behind him, Clare exclaimed, "Poor Mr. Heriot! I am so very sorry for him!"

"Why? Do you think he looks worse?" Adrian asked. "No; I don't know that he does; but his is such a sad, lonely life. Adrian," she added, drawing a little nearer to her husband, "I think I am sorry for everybody who is not married."

"One may be sorry for poor old Heriot without allowing one's compassion to take quite so wide a sweep as that," remarked Vidal. "If he felt the want of a wife I have no doubt he could find plenty of people ready and willing to marry him; for he is very well off."

"Oh, a wife who would marry him for the sake of his money—very likely he could. Well, it only shows that money has not much to do with happiness, after all. Poor as we are, I don't want to change places with anybody; do you?"

Vidal made the reply that was expected of him. He was absolutely contented, and said so a dozen times a day. The present was perfect happiness; the future seemed full of the brightest promise; if one of the newly-married pair felt some sinking of the heart when London drew its sooty veil over their heads, Adrian was not that one. He was pleased with everything—pleased to be back among the familiar streets; pleased with the lodgings which Mrs. Irvine had engaged as a temporary abode for him; pleased also, it may be (though he did not say so), at her announcement that she herself was domiciled at an hotel in the neighbourhood.

"I might have had rooms in the same house," she whispered, confidentially; "but I wouldn't take them. Arrangements of that kind are always dangerous, and especially so at a time like this. Only the other day I heard of such a sad case—two young people agreeing to an amicable separation because they had fallen out about the drawing-room paper; and it seems that they might have made friends again if it had not been for the mother-in-law, who most injudiciously took her daughter's part."

"I don't think there is much danger of such a catastrophe in our case," said Vidal, laughing; but Mrs. Irvine rejoined gravely that one could never tell, and that it was best to be on the safe side.

"I hope," said she, "that if you notice any inclination on my part to thrust my views about furniture upon you, you will check it at once."

Vidal promised that he would do so, but did not keep his promise. His views with regard to upholstery were of the modern order, and were so absolutely certain to differ from those of his mother-in-law, that he judged it wisest to efface himself from the outset and intrust all details to Clare, whose taste was good, if not educated up to the most recent artistic standard. This self-abnegation did not go wholly unrewarded; for the furnishing of the house in Alexandra-gardens was eventually accomplished at a cost infinitely smaller than its master had ventured to anticipate. Moreover, Mr. Irvine, who had been brought up to London in consideration of his special knowledge, proved worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and picked up some bargains in Wardour-street and elsewhere which were greatly admired in after days by persons qualified to give an opinion about such matters.

In the meantime, Clare was growing accustomed to the smoky atmosphere of a large city, and was spending her time after a fashion which very few women have ever yet failed to find agreeable. The greater part of each day was passed at the upholsterer's; and in the evenings her husband generally took her to the theatre, which was delightful. She would gladly have prolonged this pleasant interim, during which she had few visitors and no household cares, had she not been moved with pity for poor Adrian, whose literary labours had to be carried on in a dark little dining-room on the ground floor, where he was exposed to perpetual interruption, and who bore this discomfort with a cheerfulness which she could not sufficiently admire.

At length, the list of necessary purchases being exhausted and there being nothing further to be done but to await the good pleasure of dilatory tradesmen, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine returned home; and then a duty which had been too long delayed had to be performed. Mrs. Vidal the elder had not received the news of her son's approaching marriage in a congratulatory spirit, nor had she thought fit to be present at his wedding. Her health, she had averred, precluded her from undertaking so long a journey, and, although she had been guilty of no overt incivility to the Irvine family, it was pretty clearly understood by them that she was not eager to make their acquaintance. To Adrian she had written a formal little note, advising him of the despatch of four salt-cellars to his address, as a wedding gift, and regretting that her straitened circumstances made it impossible for her to be as liberal as she would have desired to be upon these occasions. Poverty, she added, was generally considered a disagreeable thing. Apparently, he did not think so. She hoped he would never see reason to change his opinion.

Since the receipt of this sympathetic missive, Adrian had only heard from his mother once, when she had requested him to bring his bride to Brighton on a three-days' visit as soon as he could spare time to do so. She would not think of asking him to remain longer than that in her dull house, she said, being well aware how few attractions she was able to offer.

There was nothing for it but to comply with so modest and reasonable a request; but Vidal put off doing so as long as he could, and took the train for Brighton at last with more trepidation than he would have cared to own to. He knew that Mrs. Vidal would be prejudiced against her daughter-in-law; he knew that when she was prejudiced against a person she was often spiteful to that person, and sometimes extremely rude; and he shrewdly suspected that Clare would not stand much rudeness. He himself, having a horror of disputes and recriminations, had always managed to get on tolerably well with his mother by the simple expedient of allowing her to say whatever she pleased; but his sister, whose temper was quicker, had not been equally fortunate, and it had happened to him more than once to be an agonised spectator of scenes which he had no desire to see repeated in his wife's case. Therefore, between London and Brighton, he endeavoured by various hints to prepare Clare for possible contingencies.

"My mother is rather odd in some ways; it isn't everybody who takes to her—but after all, she is my mother, you know. Sometimes she says things that people don't like; but if you don't notice them she generally stops; and anything is better than having a row, don't you think so? For three days one can put up with a good deal. And she doesn't really mean to be disagreeable."

From these and other similar phrases, Clare gathered that Mrs. Vidal did mean to be disagreeable and would be disagreeable; but the prospect did not dismay her. For Adrian's sake she would have submitted to many worse things than the scolding of a shrewish old woman, such as she imagined Mrs. Vidal to be, and she determined to accept any and every insult that might be offered to her without retaliating.

When she saw the tall dark woman who had preserved a certain youthfulness of figure, and whose voice had something of the ring of Adrian's, though her features and colouring were so unlike his, she was agreeably disappointed. Mrs. Vidal, if not very affectionate, was far from being insulting. Adrian had told the truth, while supposing that he was doing

quite the contrary, when he had said that she did not mean to be disagreeable. After her peculiar fashion, she was fond of her son, and looked forward to his visits more than she would have acknowledged, or than anyone who knew her would have imagined. She did her best to make this visit pleasant to her guests, whom she treated more like strangers than near relatives; she put her brougham at their disposal, excusing herself from leaving the house on the plea of ill-health, though there was nothing in the world the matter with her; and during their stay she gave two dinner parties, to which she invited the élite of her acquaintance. At these festivities Clare attracted much notice and admiration, and was so fortunate as to earn the good opinion of her mother-in-law.

"I think your marriage was an imprudent one," the latter took occasion to remark to Adrian; "but, setting prudence aside, you are to be congratulated. Your wife is decidedly distinguished."

"Thanks, mother; I was sure you would think so," said Adrian, who had not been at all sure of any such thing and was greatly pleased by this unexpected compliment. "And she is as beautiful as she is distinguished; you will allow that?"

"She is pretty, certainly; but her good looks chiefly concern you. It is more important that she should be a lady. And she is a lady."

"Well, yes; I think she may claim to be a lady," answered Adrian, laughing a little. "If she had not been a lady, I should hardly have married her."

"No?" said Mrs. Vidal, with a slight elevation of her eyebrows. "I did not know that you considered that essential."

It was not in the poor woman's nature to be gracious. The world had gone ill with her—or she fancied that it had gone ill—and possibly she may not have desired that the world should go too well with her neighbours. She was not conscious of wishing them any harm; she was not conscious of caring much about them, one way or the other; but a sort of misguided instinct, which she was unable to resist, led her to hit upon the speeches that were most likely to cause them annoyance. Thus, she profited by an opportunity which offered, the same day, to say to Clare: "I hope you are a good manager. Adrian will not be of much assistance to you in money matters, I am afraid."

"I dare say we shall contrive to get on," Clare replied.

"That is exactly what he would say. He always thinks that he will get on somehow; but unfortunately the fact remains that there are only twenty shillings in a pound. You must have noticed how sanguine and impulsive Adrian is. He gives himself what he wants at the moment, and doesn't trouble about consequences. Look at your engagement and marriage, for example—an affair of six months! As I was telling him this morning, he has been fortunate, in my opinion; but it does seem to have been rather sudden."

"I suppose it does," said Clare, determined not to be annoyed.

"Yes; and of course it is no disparagement to you to say that he ran a considerable risk by being in such a hurry. But that is just his way. Ever since he left school he has been in love with somebody or other."

"He has never married before, though," remarked Clare, smiling, and endeavouring not to show how distasteful this assertion as to her husband's past life was to her.

"No; very true—and perhaps marriage may steady him. I am sure I hope it will."

"I don't think he has ever been unsteady," Clare said.

"Oh, not in the way of being what people call 'wild.' Still, one can't help remembering that you are not his first flame; and that makes one fancy that, perhaps—However, I have no doubt he will make a very good husband, as husbands go, if he is properly managed. I would not be too strict with him, if I were you. What men of his stamp like is to have all pecuniary bothers taken off their hands, to be allowed plenty of liberty, and to have a good dinner provided for them every day. I don't say that this is justifiable, or quite fair upon their wives; but we must take the world as we find it, and it is the more to be wished that one of you should be able to face facts, because it is certain that the other never will."

Such a system of philosophy was hardly likely to find favour in the eyes of any bride. Clare told herself that her mother-in-law's words were prompted solely by ill-nature, and merited nothing but contempt; yet she often recalled them afterwards—as indeed we all recall the speeches that hurt us most—and even at the time she was uncomfortably conscious that their cynicism had an admixture of truth in it. It is unquestionably true that most men like their dinner to be well cooked, and it is perhaps pardonable in some men—in geniuses especially—to shirk the worries attendant upon domestic expenditure. That much Clare was willing to concede; but what was meant by plenty of liberty? She knew very well that there was a certain kind of liberty which she could never be capable of allowing to her husband. She did not, however, give utterance to her thoughts, but merely said, with a slight intonation of displeasure, "I am sorry you think so badly of Adrian."

Mrs. Vidal stared. "I don't think badly of him," she answered; "he is not bad—only a little flighty. I see him as he is, that is all. Perhaps I can judge of my children more dispassionately than most mothers, because I have no personal influence over them. Their father chose to make them independent of me in his will, and they have always been allowed to follow their own devices—or, rather, have insisted upon following them. My daughter Georgina, as I dare say you know, is by way of being a strong-minded woman, and travels about the world all by herself."

"She is in the South Sea Islands now, is she not?" asked Clare, glad to change the subject.

"She was when I last heard from her. I believe she means to write a book on her return, if she ever returns; but it would not surprise me in the least to hear that she had married a native chief. She has had several chances, which she has thought proper to despise, of marrying well in this country; but, judging by her appearance when she came back from her last journey into the interior of Zanzibar, nobody is likely to ask her again. A more deplorable object I never beheld. Mere skin and bone!—and such a complexion that I really thought at first she must have been staining her face with walnut-juice in order to pass herself off as a Hottentot. Speaking from a rational point of view, Georgina ought to have married and Adrian ought to have remained single; but just the reverse has happened, you see."

Upon the whole, Clare was not sorry to turn her back upon Brighton, and could not quite agree with Adrian when he declared that their visit had been a triumphant success. "Then we must beware of repeating it, lest we should go away less triumphant next time," she said.

At this he laughed, and answered that it would probably be some months before they received another invitation. "My mother has done her duty, and so have we. As for pleasure, we don't arrange meetings with that object in our family."

(To be continued.)

The will (dated July 10, 1879), with five codicils (dated July 10, 1879; March 15, 1880; Sept. 7, 1882; April 25, 1883; and April 12, 1884), of Mr. Dennis Herbert, late of the Priory, Huntingdon, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Philip Tillard, the Rev. Herbert George Morse, and Arthur Sperling, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £29,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the benefit of the Wesleyan Connection, the Huntingdonshire County Hospital, the London City Mission, the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, Berners-

Archæology and Art.

to be well read or of poetic temperament to appreciate violets; though the really rustic poor would what can induce anyone to buy "such rubbish." "The countess is very pretty when we get near Beaconsfield, is it not?" said a couple of Nature worshippers the other day to a milk-and-roses checked girl of whom they asked their way. "Pretty; don't know. Rather old-fashioned," was the answer. "The same sentiment, or lack of it, must have been in the lazy mind of an old Dorsetshire peasant who, watching a lady gathering long-stalked white violets under a hedge, observed, "Tha' sayn over to Salisbury volk 'ull give a penny fur a handful of theay, but I can't believe as it be trew." John Pound the old Portsmouth cobbler, who collected the little "vagabonds" of the courts and alleys, and taught and trained them in his small shop, imbued them with some knowledge and love of Nature; and, during the spring, the smell of leather and cooking in his cramped abode was often overpowered by the odour of the sweet "violets" which the Bills and Bobbies of his rough crew ran out to Copnor to gather for their master.

and Mr. W. M. Ramsay, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, has been elected to the newly-founded Lincoln Professorship of

Archæology and Art.



W.H. O'Brien

"I have summoned you here before your departure to wish you heartily Godspeed. May God protect you on the day of battle, may He preserve you in the hour of danger by land and sea, and may He lead you to victory. Confident that my Grenadier Guards will ever maintain the honour and reputation of British soldiers, I rely on your equaling the glorious deeds of those who have lately fought in the distant lands to which you are now proceeding. My thoughts and prayers go with you and your brave comrades, to whom, alas! I cannot also bid farewell as I now do heartily to you. Once more, God bless you!"—Her Majesty's Address to the Grenadier Guards.

INSPECTION OF THE GRENADEER GUARDS BY THE QUEEN AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE QUEEN AND THE GUARDS.

The departure last week of the several battalions of Foot Guards, the Household Troops, to join the forces which will be assembled at Souakim, under command of Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, for the new Soudan Expedition, was favoured with encouraging personal attentions by her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, who inspected different battalions, at Windsor and at Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, and bade them a hearty farewell, on the days immediately before their embarkation.

On Thursday afternoon, at Windsor Castle, the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards was inspected by the Queen. It was a brilliant scene, the weather, though the air was somewhat cool, being remarkably fine and cheerful, and the sun shining brightly. The scene of the inspection was the Grand Quadrangle of the Castle, to which some privileged spectators were admitted, the company on the north side of the square including Sir John Cowell, Master of the Royal Household, the Marquis of Exeter, Lady Isabella Thomas, Lady Mary Hozier, the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Randal Davidson, Mr. Legh, of Lyne, Captain Holmes, and several of the Military Knights of Windsor. The principal approach to the Palace as far as the gateway and the streets in the vicinity of the Castle were lined with sightseers, who had assembled to watch the troops pass by. The Eton boys clambered up the eastern half of the grassy, precipitous mound that forms the base of the Round Tower, above which the Royal standard floated in the breeze. Even the pedestal of the equestrian statue was occupied by these adventurous spectators. Here and there the windows of the corridors overlooking the gravelled quadrangle were occupied by the ladies of the Court, and Prince Arthur and Princess Margaret of Connaught sat at one of the windows on the south side of the palace facing the spot where the troops were to assemble.

The battalion, which had paraded at the Victoria Barracks, reached the Castle shortly before four o'clock, having been played from its quarters by the band of the regiment. It was under the command of Colonel the Hon. W. S. D. Home, and consisted of thirty-one officers, a warrant officer, ten colour-sergeants, twenty-three sergeants, sixteen drummers, and 750 rank and file. Officers and men were attired in red serge tunics, dark trousers, sun helmets, and puggarees, and the men carried their marching equipment. A mounted party under Captain St. John Mildmay were dressed in khakkee uniforms, helmets, puggarees, putties, and boots, and carried brown leather cartridge bandoliers and sword bayonets instead of the ordinary weapon. The officers wore brown leather boots. Marching under the port-cullis gateway at the western entrance, the troops formed in line of half-battalions in the middle of the square and facing the Royal apartments on the south of the Palace. As soon as the battalion had formed, the Queen seated herself at a window of the corridor near the gateway between the York and Lancaster Towers, the battalion presenting arms and the band of the regiment playing the National Anthem on the appearance of her Majesty. With the Queen were Princess Beatrice and Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg. General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, General Gardiner, and General Gipps, who were in full uniform, Lord Methuen, and Captain Bigge were in attendance in the quadrangle beneath the window occupied by her Majesty. The space being limited, the military movements which followed were of the simplest description, the troops marching past the Queen in open column of companies, to the tune of the "British Grenadiers," and then forming three sides of a square.

Ushered by General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. W. S. D. Home and the officers of the battalion were then conducted into the presence of her Majesty, who addressed them as follows:—"I have summoned you here before your departure to wish you heartily Godspeed. May God protect you in the day of battle. May He preserve you in the time of danger by land and sea, and may He lead you to victory. Confident that my Grenadier Guards will ever maintain the honour and reputation of British soldiers, I rely on your equalling the glorious deeds of those who have lately fought in the distant land to which you are now proceeding. My thoughts and prayers go with you and your brave comrades, to whom, alas! I cannot also bid farewell as I now do heartily to you. Once more, God bless you!"

On the return of the officers to the quadrangle, the Royal speech was repeated to the battalion by the Colonel, at whose request the men gave three cheers for her Majesty.

On Friday morning, before leaving Windsor, this battalion of the Grenadier Guards was inspected by the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn and Colonel Home, at the Victoria Barracks. His Royal Highness briefly addressed them, saying, "I can remember this day thirty-one years ago, when this very battalion left for the Crimea. I remember how well the Guards fought on that occasion; and I know you will uphold the honour of your country. I will not detain you longer, but wish you once more Godspeed, good health, and a safe return."

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Prince Edward, and Princess Beatrice, inspected the Scots Guards at Wellington Barracks on Saturday morning.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Fishy Case; or, The Scales of Justice," is the title of an operetta for children, written by F. E. Weatherly, and composed by A. J. Caldicott. In each respect this little work is well calculated to interest juvenile performers and audiences, for which purpose it will be found available for drawing-room use. It includes solos and choruses of simple and pleasing character. The operetta was given by thirty children (a less number might suffice) at Torquay, and realised £120 for the Crèche fund. Messrs. Metzler and Co. are the publishers.

"Vesper Music" is the title of a song by Mr. Barnby, in which he has set some suggestive lines to some very expressive music. The plaintive melody in the minor key is well relieved by a change to the major, the piece altogether being well suited to voices of a sympathetic character. It is published by Messrs. Metzler and Co., as also are "The Primrose Path," a song, by A. H. Behrend, in which the melody is of a very pleasing and vocal character—"Nancy" (an "Idyll of the Kitchen"), and "Courtin' Days," both by A. M. Wakefield, and each containing much marked character.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have also just issued some sprightly dance music of various forms. "Italia," a dance, by A. Levey; polkas—"Merry little drummers" (with a vocal part), by J. M. Coward; and "The Jersey Lily," by P. Rowe; waltzes—"Langtry," by E. Boggetti; "La Veronese," by A. Levey; and "Princess Beatrice," by G. Lamothe, are all characterised by well-marked dance rhythm.

"Moments of Peace" is the title of a new song, words by E. Oxenford, music by O. Sondermann, which contains, in both respects, much genuine earnest feeling, and is well suited to any singer with a feeling for sentiment. Messrs. Patey and Willis are the publishers.

"Unseen Singers," by Ciro Pinsuti; "The Orphan's Prayer" and "At Prayers," both by B. Tours, are songs replete with flowing melody in the sentimental style and are well worthy of the reputation of the respective composers. Messrs. Osborn and Tuckwood are the publishers, as also of "The Vesper Voluntaries for the Organ, Harmonium, or American Organ"; a series of original pieces in various styles by various composers, well suited for the instruments specified. The work is well engraved and printed, and is published at a very moderate price.

Mr. F. Pitman's "Sixpenny Musical Library" has now nearly reached its seventieth number, and is a marvel of cheapness. A recent part contains twelve of Schubert's exquisite songs, with the pianoforte accompaniments somewhat simplified by R. Rogier, and an English translation of the words by O. Brand.

Mr. E. Ashdown (late Ashdown and Parry) has recently issued some pleasing vocal and instrumental pieces. "Sleep on, my heart" (Lullaby), by J. B. Calkin; "Under the shadow of St. Paul's," by Seymour Smith; "Fleurette," by H. A. Muscat; and "Wishes," by Boyton Smith, are songs of a very expressive kind, that will be welcome in drawing-room circles. "Maritana," by Sydney Smith, is a brilliant fantasia for the pianoforte, in which themes from Wallace's popular opera are very effectively elaborated. "Antwerp," and "Bruges," are two characteristic pianoforte pieces, entitled "Les Carillons Belges," by E. M. Lott, in which there is much piquancy. "Puck," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Ariel," by Seymour Smith, are pianoforte illustrations of Shakespeare, each with a distinctive character. "Gavotte in G," by J. S. Anderson (also published by E. Ashdown), is a very successful imitation of the quaint old dance form.

"Fourth Tarantella," by W. Macfarren (Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co.), is a spirited pianoforte piece, in which the impulsive character of the Neapolitan dance is well sustained.

Mr. Trayner, Sheriff of Forfarshire, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, in succession to Lord Deas, retired.

At the annual dinner of the friends of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund, which took place last week at Willis's Rooms, subscriptions were announced to the extent of £900.

The third annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce was given at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 19th inst.—Mr. C. Magniac, M.P., in the chair. The Hon. Evelyn Ashley, in proposing "The Colonies," said that the time had gone by when the British colonies were disregarded. The dullest person now recognised their importance and advantages. He alluded to the generous offers made from Australia and Canada to send troops to share our work in the Soudan.—The Chamber has issued a circular explaining its position, as well as the nature of the work in which it is engaged. In the space of three years it has enrolled 1933 members, and realised an annual income of £4000. Seventeen of the Trade associations of the metropolis are affiliated to the Chamber; and it has created eleven Trade Section Committees, representing as many different branches of commerce. One feature of its work is specially worthy of notice: "It has prepared, under legal advice, an agreement of reference which renders arbitration under its by-laws a rule of court, and binding upon the interested parties; whilst it has introduced into the House of Lords a bill for the codification of the Law of Arbitration."

THE DERBY OF THE LEASH.

There is a certain poem of Bret Harte's recounting the feat of a filly, named Chiquita, in swimming a flooded river. A great many verses are devoted to describing her gallant struggles, which terminated in her eventually landing on the further bank minus saddle and bridle, which had been washed off by the force of the current, and then the unimportant fact that the Judge's "nevy," who rode her, was never seen afterwards, and was very naturally supposed to have been drowned, is dismissed in a couple of lines. We were reminded of this by reading various accounts of the favourite's defeat in the first round of the Waterloo Cup. Mineral Water, who won the great prize last year, and who, it was confidently hoped, would repeat his success this season, began his course against Skittles remarkably well, and had scored several points when "he ran out a bit, and struck against a policeman's legs in so doing." After this accident he performed very tamely, and was beaten easily. It afterwards transpired that he had injured one of his shoulders rather badly, and we have read a great deal with regard to his mishap, the influence it will have on his future engagements, &c.; but, after the most careful research, we cannot find a word as to the effects of the collision on the luckless policeman! The first round was also fatal to Greentick, last year's runner-up, as, after two undecideds, Gay City proved just too good for him in a course of terrible length and severity. Neither of them may ever get over the punishment received; and, in the first ties, Gay City could scarcely make an effort against Petrarch, though the latter had also been very hard run to win his first course. In this round Cocklaw Dean was decidedly unlucky in being beaten by Coralline, for he had a little the better of it when he fell heavily on his head on some plough, and quite destroyed his chance. There were two other unfortunate courses for backers of the favourites. In one of them, Wild Moss disposed of Che Sara; and, in the other, Iowa, with 2 to 1 on her, was well beaten by Clyde Wharf. Luck, however, had nothing to do with either of these results, and in each case the verdict was undoubtedly gained by the better dog. False Standard was the only favourite that was put out in the second ties, and, in this case, Clyde Wharf was again the bookmakers' friend, as he never allowed Mr. Fletcher's representative to score a point in a short spin. False Standard is aptly named, as, except in her puppy season, she has performed in sadly disappointing fashion, always beginning well enough to tempt backers to support her, but invariably failing to get to the end of a stake. The sensational trial of the third ties was that between Skittles and Clamor. The latter had won twenty-two courses in succession during the present season, and was naturally regarded as the best puppy of the year. It is not altogether certain that he has forfeited his claim to that title, as, though Skittles beat him with something to spare, he was considerably handicapped by the hare persistently breaking away from him, and it would be very interesting to see him pitted against Miss Glendyne. The last-named made short work of Clyde Wharf, and established herself a strong favourite. In the fourth ties, Bit o' Fashion disposed of Skittles after an undecided, and Miss Glendyne did what she liked with Ballymoney, who performed very consistently and well throughout. Then, as Bit o' Fashion and Miss Glendyne are in the same kennel, a division was agreed upon, the first that has taken place since Clive and Selby divided the prize in 1859. The Purse requires no comment; and the Plate was only remarkable for the fact of Cocklaw Dean repeating his victory of last year. He ran consistently well throughout, and was singularly unfortunate to be put out of the Cup in such fluky fashion. Though frost threatened to stop proceedings on the last day, little fault could be found with the weather on the whole, and a grand stock of hares gave some splendid trials; indeed, some of them were almost too long and severe. Mr. Hedley judged in his usual masterly fashion, whilst Wilkinson's slipping was all that could be wished; and, though the interest that is taken in this great fixture is clearly on the wane, it can only be set down to the multiplication of inclosed meetings. We append abridged details:—

THE WATERLOO CUP.

Mr. E. Dent's Bit o' Fashion, by Paris—Pretty Nell, and Mr. J. Hinks and (Mr. C. Hibbert's) Miss Glendyne, by Paris—Lady Glendyne, divided.

THE WATERLOO PURSE.

Mr. T. L. Reed (Mr. C. Murless) and Masdeu, by Merchantman—Ella, beat Mr. W. Smith (Mr. A. J. S. Dixon) and Danseuse (late Morvern), by Miner—Netleyburn, and won.

THE WATERLOO PLATE.

Mr. F. Gibson and (Mr. Marshall's) Cocklaw Dean, by Lindahl—Blaewearie, beat Mr. J. Trevor and (Mr. E. M. Crosse's) Che Sara, by Cui Bono—Fair Rosalind, and won.

Colonel Kingscote, M.P., has been appointed one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in the room of the Hon. Charles Gore, who retires.

Mr. Oscar Leslie Stephen has been unanimously elected chairman of the North London Railway Company in place of Mr. James Bancroft, who retires from failing health.

"BRANXTON" BURGUNDY,

REGISTERED.

(GOLD MEDAL AUSTRALIAN WINE.)

This Wine is grown on a Vineyard nearly Fifty years old, situated at Branxtton, in the delightful and fertile valley of the Hunter River, New South Wales. The Wine, which is of a fine rich ruby colour, is delicious and ripe, thoroughly sound and genuine, and is the expressed juice of fine picked fruit without any addition whatever.

It has a fresh vigorous natural flavour, is wholesome to a degree, and the "Standard" states "Nothing purer or more genuine of the kind is to be drunk." It is generous without coldness or semblance of acidity, a desirable wine for dinner use, attractive to the palate, and may be fairly termed dry.

24/- PER DOZEN.

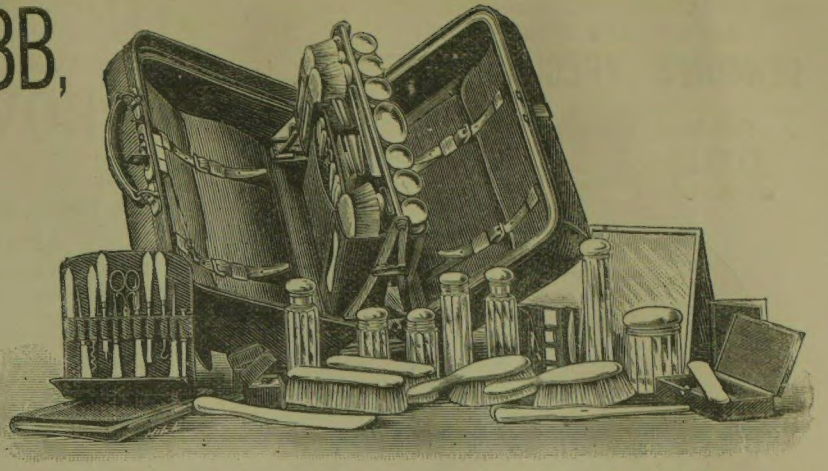
TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS, AT ALL THE STORES, AND WHOLESALE OF

P. B. BURGOYNE and CO., Australian Wine Importers, 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.,

THE SOLE CONSIGNEES.



SPOONS AND FORKS, TABLE KNIVES, SILVER ELEGANCIES IN CASES.



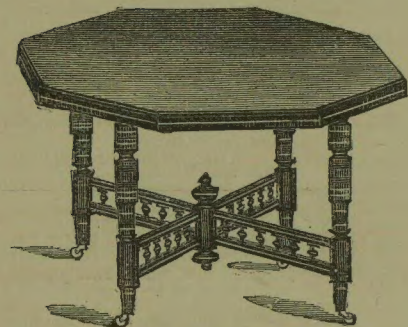
TRAVELLING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

No. 1. Sterling Silver, Electro-Silver Table Knives. No. 2. Dressing Bags & Cases. No. 3. Razors, Scissors, Sporting Knives, &c.

MAPPIN & WEBB, MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY; AND OXFORD-ST., W.: LONDON.
MANUFACTORY—The Royal Cutlery and Plate Works, SHEFFIELD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT (REGISTERED). OETZMANN & CO.,
67, 69, 71, 73, 77, & 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM - COURT - ROAD, LONDON.
CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, DRAPERY, FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, CHINA, GLASS, &c.



BEONIZED EARLY ENGLISH TABLES.

2 ft. 0 in.	..	..	..	..	..	£1 14 6
2 ft. 6 in.	..	..	..	..	..	2 12 6
2 ft. 9 in.	..	..	..	..	..	2 15 0
3 ft. 0 in.	..	..	..	..	..	2 17 6
3 ft. 6 in.	..	..	..	..	..	3 10 0

A large assortment of Early English Centre, Card, and Occasional Tables, Cabinets, Glasses, Brackets, Girandoles, &c., always kept in stock.

OETZMANN and CO.'S BED-ROOM SUITES.—One of the largest and best assortments in the kingdom to select from, displayed in Show-Rooms 228 ft. long, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted up for inspection. Bed-room Suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Glass, Towel Airer, 3 Chairs, and Pedestal Cupboard, from 24 guineas, complete. Some new and elegant designs, at 15, 18, and 21 guineas. Large and handsomely decorated Bed-Room Suites, in Ash, Pitch Pine, and other Woods, at 24, 33, 50, and 75 guineas. Also in Black and Gold, and Walnut and Gold, from 60 guineas upwards. Illustrations post-free.

"OLD QUALITY" Brussels CARPET.—OETZMANN and CO. have always in stock some best Five-Frame Brussels of EXTRA Quality, same as used to be made thirty years ago. These are made for O. and CO. from the best selected Home-grown Wools, in special high class and newest designs, are of remarkable durability, and costing but little more than the usual quality.

REMOVALS and WAREHOUSING.—OETZMANN and CO. undertake REMOVALS by Road, Rail, or Sea, with their large Patent Vans; also WAREHOUSING when required; competent persons, accustomed to handling valuable and delicate articles, are sent, and the goods carefully removed and refixed.



MINTON'S "DEVON"

Dinner Plates, 6 3/4 d. each.

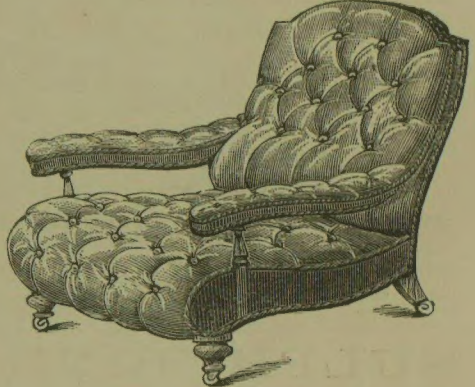
54 Pieces ..	..	..	£2 11 3
70 ..	..	..	3 16 0
101 ..	..	..	5 13 9

A large Stock of Dinner Services, from 13s. 8d. to £105.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES. OETZMANN and CO. have always on view in their Show-Rooms a great variety in every style and design. Elegant Drawing-Room Suite, upholstered very soft and comfortable, in handsome Tapestry, consisting of a Couch, two Easy-Chairs, and six Chairs, price 15 guineas; ditto, very handsome design, upholstered in rich Silk Tapestry, made and finished in superior style, 20 guineas; ditto, very elegant design, richly upholstered in finest Satin or Silk Plush, and finished in the best possible manner, 33 guineas. Also a variety of other Drawing-Room Suites, in Black and Gold, Early English, and other designs, from 20 to 100 guineas.

CRESTED DINNER SERVICES, either Plain, White, or with Edge and Line. Any plain colour, with crest or monogram, 70 pieces, 2 guineas; 101 pieces, 3 guineas. Extra Dinner Plates, 2s. 6d. per dozen. Designs free. Special quotations for large quantities. Superior quality Services by the best makers, from 3 guineas to 100 guineas.

SHIPPERS, Hotel-Keepers, Buyers for Co-operative Stores, and large Consumers, will find great advantages in purchasing direct from OETZMANN & CO. Their stock is one of the largest and best in the World. Persons residing in Foreign Countries and the Colonies will find great advantages by intrusting their orders to O. and CO.



THE "JERSEY" EASY-CHAIR.

Very comfortable, finished in best manner, £4 2s. 6d.

A large stock of EASY-CHAIRS on view in the Show-Rooms, from One Guinea upwards.

REGISTER FREE.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE

(LIMITED),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 and 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

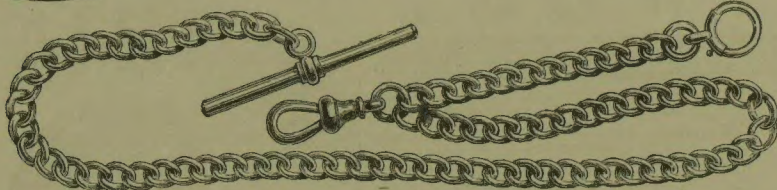
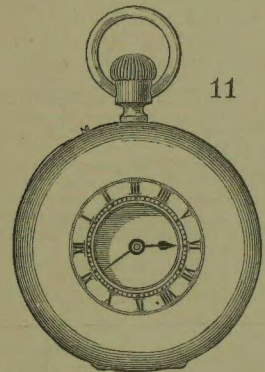
THE BEST KEYLESS WATCHES.

Highly-finished Horizontal Watch, in plain gold half-hunting cases (as drawing), with gold or enamel dial £10 0 0

Ditto, ditto, in SILVER cases 3 10 0

VICTORIA CHAINS FOR LADIES.

18-ct. gold, our own make. Open Curb Pattern, 13 in. long.



Sizes at £3, £3 10s., £4, £4 10s., £5, £5 10s., £6, £6 10s., £7, £8, £9, £10 10s.

Illustrated Pamphlet, with Prices of Watches, Chains, Seals, Jewellery, and Clocks, of all the Newest Patterns, forwarded, gratis, and post-free, on application.

FAULKNER'S CELEBRATED DIAMONDS. SPANISH CRYSTALS.

DETECTION IMPOSSIBLE.

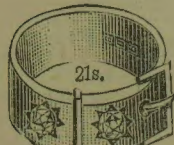
KNOWN all over the WORLD as the FINEST STONES ever Produced.



21s.



27s.



21s.



Price 10s. 6d.

BUMBLE BEE BROOCH.
CAT'S-EYE HEAD, RUBY EYES.



Price 63s.



GRAT BROOCH, 12s. 6d. Larger, 16s. 6d.



SPRAY BROOCH, 33s.



SCARE PIN, 15s. Smaller, 10s., 12s. CASE, 1s. 6d.



SHIRT STUD, to match, in Gold, 8s., 10s.

These Magnificent stones are set in GOLD, HALL-MARKED, and made by most experienced workmen; detection impossible; and I defy the BEST JUDGES to tell them from DIAMONDS. The brilliancy and lustre are most marvellous, and equal to BRILLIANTS.

WORTH TWENTY GUINEAS, The Stones being real Crystals, and splendidly faceted. They will resist acids, alkalis, and intense heat. All stones set by diamond-setters, and beautifully finished.

Single-stone Earrings, from 10s. per pair; Scarf Pins, Shirt Studs, Pendants, Necklets, &c., 50s. to £20. Much worn for Court and other occasions. Testimonials from all parts of the World. These stones are daily gaining great reputation throughout the World, and have been awarded Three Prize Medals at the Great Exhibitions.

The Public are earnestly invited to INSPECT our marvellous selection now ON VIEW, which astonishes all Visitors. Catalogues post-free.

NOTICE.—These stones cannot possibly be had elsewhere, and are only to be obtained of the SOLE IMPORTER and MANUFACTURER,

ARTHUR O. FAULKNER,
174, High-street,
Notting-hill-gate, London, W.
Established 1860.

NEW PREMISES ALSO AT 203, REGENT-ST., W

ALL IN SEARCH OF HEALTH

SHOULD WEAR THE

WILL LAST
FOR
YEARS.



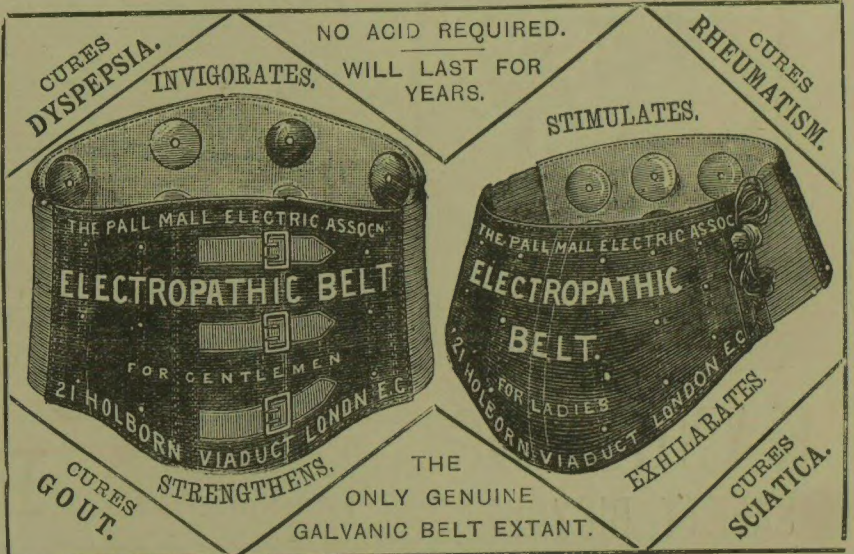
PRICE,
21/-,
POST-FREE.

OF THE

PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,

21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

PRICE 21s., POST-FREE.



IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

If you are suffering from any slight derangement, with the cause of which you are acquainted, send at once for an ELECTROPATHIC BELT, and obtain relief; but if you have any reason to fear that your case is serious or complicated, you are recommended to call, or, if you reside at a distance, to write for a private "ADVICE FORM" and a copy of Testimonials, which may be obtained, post-free, on application to the PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Limited, 21, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. The Consulting Electrician, who has had many years' experience in the application of Curative Electricity, will then personally advise you, free of charge, as to what you require, and you will thus avoid the risk of disappointment, which the indiscriminate self-selection of appliances sometimes entails on those who are unacquainted alike with the cause of their sufferings and the nature of the remedy they desire to apply.

A GUIDE TO HEALTH.

For full particulars of these celebrated appliances, and copies of the innumerable testimonials that have been received in their favour, see "ELECTROPATHY; or, Dr. Scott's Guide to Health," a hundred-page Treatise, copiously illustrated, which will be sent, Post-Free, on application.

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE DAILY.

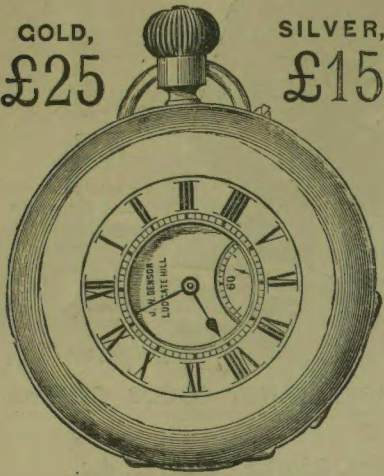
Electropathic Belt forwarded, post-free, on receipt of P.O.O. for 21s., or Cheque (crossed "London and County Bank"), payable to C. B. HARNESS,

PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES OR FOR
HUNTING AND ROUGH WEAR.

BENSON'S SPECIALLY-MADE

GOLD, £25 SILVER, £15



GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS

"FIELD" HALF-CHRONOMETER.

CONSTRUCTED WITH PATENT BREGUET SPRING, WHICH ENTIRELY COUNTERACTS THE SUDDEN VARIATION CAUSED IN ORDINARY LEVER WATCHES BY HUNTING, &c. JEWELLED AND ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. GUARANTEED ENTIRELY OF MY BEST ENGLISH MAKE, TO KEEP PERFECT TIME UNDER THE MOST TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES, AND TO LAST A LIFETIME. EXACT SIZE OF SKETCH. HALF-HUNTER, HUNTER, OR CRYSTAL GLASS. SENT FREE AND SAFE TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR £25 DRAFT WITH ORDER. SILVER, SAME QUALITY, £15. PAMPHLETS FREE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF THIS WATCH AND ALL OTHERS MADE AT

BENSON'S, LUDGATE-HILL, AND OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

The Hunting Editor of "The Field," after a trial of one of these watches, extending over four months, says:—

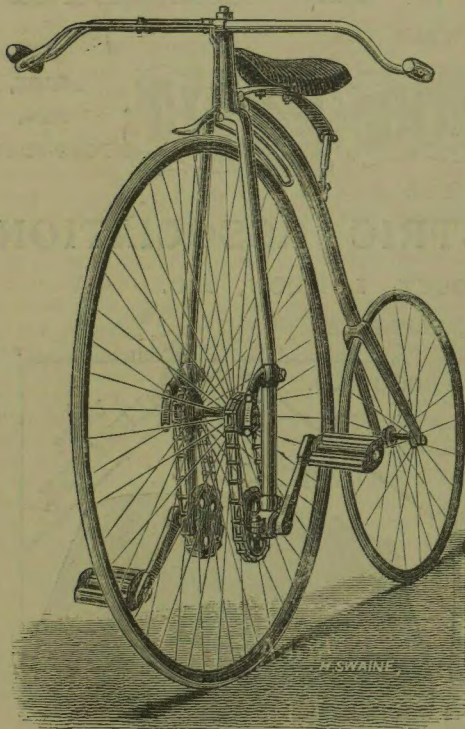
"I have used the watch for four months, and have carried it hunting sometimes five days a week, and never less than three. I can confidently recommend Messrs. Benson's hunting watch as one that can be depended on."—*Field*, March 22, 1884.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.

The Cure for Skin Diseases.

In a few days Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, entirely fade away.

Beautifully Fragrant. Perfectly Harmless. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Sold Everywhere.



"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLE.

Faster than any Bicycle.
Safer than any Tricycle.
100 Miles on the Road.
Time, 7 h. 11 min. 10 sec.
Every Record of any kind of Bicycle or Tricycle eclipsed by 7½ minutes.

HILLMAN, HERBERT, & COOPER,

14, Holborn Viaduct, } LONDON.
5, Lisle-st., Leicester-sq., }

"Premier Works," COVENTRY.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium and of the Legion of Honour)
Incontestably proved by thirty years' medical experience to be
THE PUREST, THE MOST PALATABLE, THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, AND THE MOST EFFICACIOUS
IN CONSUMPTION, THROAT AFFECTIONS AND DEBILITY OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR HENRY MARSH, BART., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I consider Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany."

"Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

Sold ONLY in Capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all Chemists and Druggists.
Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 210, High Holborn, London.
CAUTION.—Resist mercenary attempts to recommend or substitute inferior kinds.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART. M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,

Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

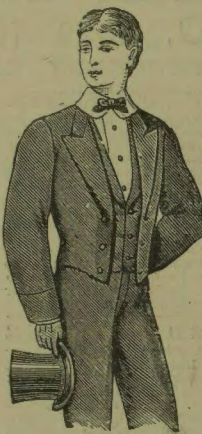
"In Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. De Jongh's Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

"I have found Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

SAMUEL BROTHERS



respectfully invite applications for PATTERNS of their NEW MATERIALS for the Present Season. These are forwarded post-free, together with the ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST, containing 250 Engravings, illustrating the most becoming and fashionable styles of Costume for the wear of Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Ladies.

"ETON" SUIT.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,

Merchant Tailors, Outfitters, &c.,
65 & 67, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CHILDREN'S

(Double-Knee)

STOCKINGS.

LADIES'

STOCKINGS.

LADIES' UNDER VESTS AND COMBINATION GARMENTS. BOYS' AND GIRLS' SAILOR AND JERSEY SUITS.

The Best Makes at Wholesale Prices. More than a thousand testimonials received from ladies of distinction from all over the world.

Write for Book Price-List.

ADDERLY and COMPY.,
LEICESTER.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY, TONIC.

GREAT BODILY STRENGTH, GREAT NERVE STRENGTH, GREAT MENTAL STRENGTH, GREAT DIGESTIVE STRENGTH. PEPPER'S TONIC. Insist on having it. Bottles, 16 doses, 2s. 6d.; next size, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

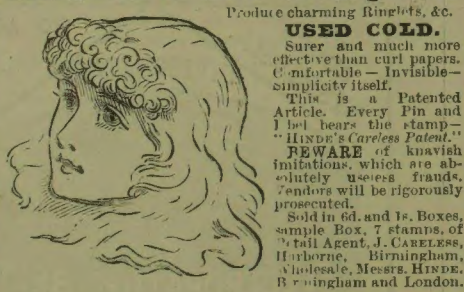
TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL and STEEL PILLS FOR FEMALES. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 10d. and 2s. 6d., of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 5 or 4 stamps by the maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

Bird's Richest Custard! Without Eggs!!
Half the Cost and Trouble!!!
Choice—Delicious—a Great Luxury.
See that you get BIRD'S.

6d. BOXES. **Custard** 1s. **Powder** 1s.
POST-FREE.
"PASTRY & SWEETS,"
Containing Practical Hints and Recipes for Pastry Bakes for the Dinner and Supper Table.

Address—**ALFRED BIRD & SONS, DEVONSHIRE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.**

"A Perfect Fricote in Ten Minutes."
HINDE'S Hair Curling Pins



Produce charming Ringlets, &c. USED COLD. Surer and much more effective than curl papers. Comfortable—Invisible—Simple in itself. This is a Patented Article. Every Pin and I bel bears the stamp—"HINDE'S Careless Patent." BEWARE of knavish imitations, which are absolutely useless. Vendors will be rigorously prosecuted. Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, sample Box, 7 stamps, of the Fall Agent, J. CARELESS, Harborne, Birmingham. Wholesale, Messrs. HINDE, Birmingham and London.

CIGARS DE JOY

ASTHMA, COUGH, BRONCHITIS

CAUTION.—To guard against fraudulent imitations, see that each Box bears the name of "WILCOX and CO., 23, Oxford-street, London." One of these Cigarettes gives immediate relief in the worst attack of Asthma, Cough, Bronchitis, and Shortness of Breath. Persons who suffer at night with coughing, phlegm, and short breath find them invaluable, as they instantly check the spasm, promote sleep, and allow the patient to pass a good night. Are perfectly harmless, and may be smoked by ladies, children, and most delicate patients. Price 2s. 6d. per Box of 25, post-free; and of 1 Chemist.

VERY DIGESTIBLE—NUTRITIOUS—MADE IN A MINUTE—NO BOILING OR STRAINING REQUIRED.

Allen & Hanburys' Food

MALTED FARINACEOUS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A highly concentrated and self-digesting nutriment for young children; supplying all that is required for the formation of firm flesh and bone in a partially soluble and easily assimilable form. It also affords a sustaining and healthful diet for Invalids, and those of a dyspeptic tendency. My child, after being at death's door for weeks from exhaustion, consequent upon severe diarrhoea and inability to retain any form of "Infants' Food," began to improve immediately he took your malted preparation, and I have never seen a child increase in weight so rapidly as he has done. Further Testimony and Full Directions accompany each Tin. TINS, 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s., RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

LADY'S PICTORIAL.

AN ILLUSTRATED RECORD OF ALL NEWS INTERESTING TO LADIES. SIXPENCE, EVERY THURSDAY. Offices: 172, Strand, W.C.

ADAMS'S FURNITURE POLISH.

THE OLDEST AND BEST.—"THE QUEEN"
(the Lady's Newspaper) says:—"Having made a fresh trial of its virtues, after considerable experience with other compounds of the same nature, we feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all housewives who are in any difficulty in polishing their furniture."—Dec. 22, 1883. SOLD BY GROCERS, CHEMISTS IRONMONGERS, CABINET MAKERS, BRUSH DEALERS, OILMEN, &c. Manufactory: VICTORIA PARK, SHEFFIELD. CAUTION.—See that the Name is on the Bottle, and Beware of cheap imitations.

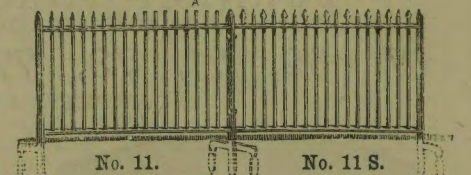
THE "JAPANESE" CHAMBER SET.



Pompeian Brown on Ivory ground, 7s. 6d. the set. Other excellent patterns, at 3s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. the set. If to be sent in the country, 1s. 3d. extra for package.

ALFRED B. PEARCE,
39, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C. (Established 1700.)
Catalogue (with Nine Furnishing Estimates) on application.

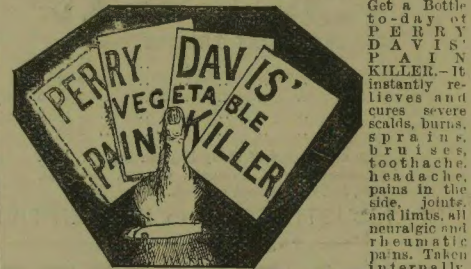
UNCLIMBABLE HURDLES.



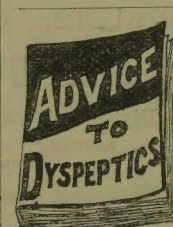
Catalogue of all kinds of Iron and Wire Fence, Hurdles, Gates, Traps, Poultry, Lawn Tennis, and Cricket-ground Fences, Wire Netting, Stable Fittings, &c., free on application.

BAYLISS, JONES, & BAYLISS,
WOLVERHAMPTON.
And 3, CROOKED-LANE, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.
Please name this Paper.

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY OF
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
The Oldest, Best, and most widely known Family Medicine in the World.



Get a Bottle to-day of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. It instantly relieves and cures severe colds, burns, sprains, bruises, toothache, headache, pains in the side, joints, and limbs, all neuralgic and rheumatic pains. Taken internally, cures at once coughs, sudden colds, cramp in the stomach, colic, diarrhoea, and cholera infantum. PAIN KILLER is the greatest household medicine, and affords relief not to be obtained by other remedies. It dispels the agony of pain, gives REST, SLEEP, COMFORT, QUIETUDE. It supercedes the use of dangerous Narcotic and Anodyne Remedies. Any Chemist can supply it, at 1s. 10d. and 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Depot, 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.



"ADVICE TO DYSPYPTICS."
Symptoms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, with Special Advice as to Diet.

"This little pamphlet appeals forcibly to those who have allowed the palate to decide everything for them, and have paid the inevitable penalty of their folly."—*Globe*.

Sent for One Stamp.
J. M. RICHARDS, Publisher.
46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

USE ONLY NUBIAN



Self-Shining. No Brushes Required. For Boots, Shoes, and Leather goods.

WATERPROOF BLACKING

Gives a brilliant polish for a week through wet or dry weather. Applied with sponge attached to the cork. Does not injure leather nor clothing. Sold everywhere at 1s. and 2s. per bottle.

Nubian Harness Polish

Combines all the requirements for Harness in one preparation. Contains 30 per cent. of Oil. Is waterproof and self-polishing. Applied with rag or sponge. One application lasts a month. Keeps leather supple, and prevents its cracking. For patent and dull parts of harness, carriage heads, aprons, &c. In large stone bottles at 1s. each.

Nubian Manufacturing Co., Hosier Lane, London, E.C.